REGISTERED No. 61.—1871.

The Bombay Gazette.

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47

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale :—

One Year, in advance	Rs. 42
Half Year ,,	,, 21
Three Months ,,	,, 14
One Month ,,	,, 5

Town Weekly Subscriptions, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the Gazette is now delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	,, 2 8
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Fourth and succeeding insertions	,, 0 2½

Above ten lines, 4as. per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

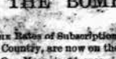
For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship ASIA, 1,579 Tons, 230 H.P., Commander D. MacCallum, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 16th January 1872, at 4 P.M.

Leave BOMBAY	Jan. 1872	Leave Colombo	Jan. 1872
,, Ratnagherry	17	,, Galle	26
,, Vingorla	17	,, Negapatam	29
,, Carwar	18		
,, Mangalore	19	,, Madras	1
,, Cannanore	20	,, Cocconada	3
,, Tellicherry	20	,, Vizagapatam	4
,, Calicut	21	,, Bimlipatam	4
,, Beypore	21	,, Gopaulpore	5
,, Cochin	22	,, False Point	6
,, Alleppy	23	Arrive CALCUTTA	7
,, Tuticorin	24		

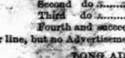
This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherrie District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Tuticorin and proceed by Express Train thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussora, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADEL, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

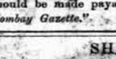
The Steam-ship INDIA, 1,010 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 22nd January 1872, at noon.

Leave BOMBAY	Jan. 1872	Leave BUSSORAH	Feb. 1872
,, Kurrachee	26	,, Fao	9
,, Gwadur	29	,, Bushire	10
,, Muscat	29	,, Linga	15
,, Bunder Abbas	31	,, Bunder Abbas	16
	Feb.		Feb.
,, Linga	2	,, Muscat	18
,, Bushire	6	,, Gwadur	22
,, Fao	6	,, Kurrachee	23
Arrive BUSSORAH	7	Arrive BOMBAY	26

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



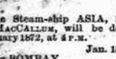
THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY, at noon.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Scott, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 15th January, 1872, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.
(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA. The regular Steamers leave GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

To Aden	1st Class. £22	2nd Class. £15	3rd Class. £4
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said	38	24	8
Alexandria	39	25	9–10
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles (train-shipment at Genoa)	52	36	14–10

Including Wines. Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half Fare.
Next Steamers from Bombay :—

PERSIA, on THURSDAY, 1st February 1872.
INDIA, on FRIDAY, 1st March 1872.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

TULKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 30th September 1871

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

The Company intends to despatch every month a Steamer from TRIESTE to BOMBAY and *vice versa*. The Steamers APIS and SPHINX have only limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers. The rates for Cabin Passengers include food and table wine from Trieste through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage. For Baggage in excess £4 per Ton is charged.

The SPHINX, 1,400 tons, will be despatched from Bombay on or about the 10th February, and the MINERVA, 3,124 tons, on or about the 10th March.

PASSENGER RATES FROM BOMBAY PER APIS AND SPHINX.

To Trieste	Cabin. £40	Deck, with Food. £19 0
To Port Said	£30	£14 6
To Suez	£28	£13 7
To Aden	£16	£ 7-13

The Imperial Mail Steamer MINERVA, 3,124 Tons, 400 H.P., which has exce lent accommodation for a large number of Passengers, and carries a Doctor and a Stewardess, will leave Bombay on or about the 10th March.

RATES OF PASSAGE PER MINERVA.

To Trieste	1st Class. £60	2nd Class. £35 0	Deck. £19 0
To Port Said	£37 0	£23 0	£14 6
To Suez	£36 0	£22 0	£13 7

Children under 3 years of age, Free; above 3 and under 10 years, Half Fare.

Cargo taken for Trieste, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa, Adem, Egypt, England, and the Continent generally.

THERE is also a weekly service by MAIL STEAMERS between Alexandria and Trieste, and *vice versa*, in conjunction with the P. & O. Co.'s Mail Steamers to and from Suez. The Austrian Lloyd's Mail Steamers leave Alexandria direct for Trieste immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 300 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles, and the voyage to Trieste is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the Port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days, and the Company's best Steamers are employed on this Line, which are built expressly for this service, with special regard to the accommodation and comfort of Passengers, and have each an experienced Surgeon on board. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from three days six hours to five days to London, at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

Passengers by the P. & O. Co.'s steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's steamers from Alexandria to Southampton, at a charge of 10s. per cwt., for the regulated allowance of 3 cwt., and of 20s. per cwt. for excess weight (both exclusive of transit through Egypt), to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned grants also Passage Tickets for the steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste, and for the Railway between Suez and Alexandria.

PASSENGER RATES FROM ALEXANDRIA TO TRIESTE.

1st Class.....£13 | Second Class.....£9
Children under 10 years of Half Fare; under 2 years, Free.

Return Fares for Families, consisting of not less than 3 nor more than 6 adult members travelling together :—First Class, £10-16 per head; Second Class, £7-10 per head.

Personal Baggage allowed Free: 1st Class 200 lbs., 2nd Class 150 lbs., overweight 10s. per 100 lbs.

Railway Tickets, from SUEZ to ALEXANDRIA, with all the privileges of Passengers by the P. & O. Co. :—First Class, £3; Second Class, £2. Children over 3 and under 10 years at Half Fare. Free Baggage—1st Class 3 cwt., 2nd Class 200 lbs., overweight 7s. per cwt.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Manager.

Bombay, 12, Meadow Street, 19th January 1872.

NOTICE.—Consignees per ship SUSSEX, arrived from Calcutta, are requested to DESPATCH BOATS to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS; otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain, without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the consignees.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 13th January 1872.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 15th January, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. MONGOLIA, (2,198 Tons and 550 H.P.) Captain A. E. Parlow, will LEAVE, for SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Ancona, Genoa, Naples, and Havre (Liverpool or London).

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding Mail Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, now being employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to going aboard.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

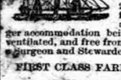
STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. GEELONG (1,855 Tons and 250 H.P.), will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 18th Jan., leaving Mazagon at noon, on that day, and carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Tuesday, the 16th January.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.



THE fine Clyde built Full-powered Steamer ATALANTA, 2,300 Tons Register, 400 H.P., will SAIL for LIVERPOOL, via the SUEZ CANAL, about the 10th of February. The Passenger accommodation being placed amidships, the Cabins are well ventilated, and free from the motion of the Engines. Will carry a Surgeon and Stewardess.

FIRST CLASS FARE TO LIVERPOOL ...£50 { Exclusive of Wines, &c.

Children under 10—Half Fare; under 3—Free.

SPECIAL RATES FOR FAMILIES.

JOHNSON & Co.,
Nesbit Lane, Fort, Bombay. Ship-brokers.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH RUSSIA, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

The Russian Steam Navigation Trading and Odessa Railway Company have established a regular service between Odessa and Bombay.

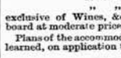
IN accordance with the above, the Steam-ship NACHIMOFF, 400-Horse Power, 2,210 Tons, Captain Greeke, is expected here about the 23rd of January next, and will receive Cargo and Shippers to Russia are informed that from the 27th February last, a direct Goods service by Rail has been established between Odessa, Moscow, and St. Petersburgh, at reduced rates. For Freight, &c., apply to

H. BOMANJEE, TOUCHE, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 28th November 1871.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(To leave about the 18th instant.)



THE new and powerful Steam Ship Sir. OLAF, Captain Hille, registered 1,935 tons and highest Class at Lloyds'.

This Steamer has extensive and very superior accommodation for first-class Passengers. There is a Stewardess on board, and the services of a Surgeon will be available.

Rates of Passage are—

1st Class to Suez £30
1st Class to Liverpool £50

exclusive of Wines, &c., which however can be procured on board at moderate prices.

Plans of the accommodation can be seen, and further particulars learned, on application to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 2nd January 1872.

WILSON LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(To be despatched hence on 5th proximo.)

THE full-powered and fa-vourite Passenger Screw Steam-ship ROLLO, 1,437 registered tons, Captain Abbott.

The accommodation of this fine new Vessel which is amidships and similarly arranged to that of the Orlando, so well known in the trade, is extensive and exceptionally good and well ventilated.

Rates of Passage are—

1st Class to Suez £70
,, ,, to Liverpool £50
2nd ,, to ,, ... £30

exclusive of Wines, &c., which however can be procured on board at moderate prices.

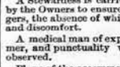
A Stewardess is carried, and special provision has been made by the Owners to ensure efficient general attendance to Passengers, the absence of which so frequently occasions inconvenience and discomfort.

A medical man of experience is regularly attached to the Steamer, and punctuality with respect to date of departure will be observed.

Plans of the accommodation may be seen, and further particulars learned, on application to Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM, and Co., or to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 2nd January 1872.



STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to

Class.	Rewas.	Dhurumtur.	Oorun.	Hog Island.	Oolwa.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	3 0	3 0	2 0	2 0	3 0
Second Class	1 0	1 0	0 8	0 8	1 0
Third Class	0 6	0 8	0 4	0 6	0 9

The Rewas and Dhurumtur Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M. The Oorun, Hog Island, and Oolwa Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 9-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M. Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD and COMPANY, 3, Marine Street, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE of HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Plated Glass, and Miscellaneous, in first-rate full-toned Mahogany Square Pianoforte, by Collard and Collard, Garden Pots, &c., &c., at No. 109, Malabar Hill, next to the Bungalow of Municipal Commissioner Mr. Ewart.

On SATURDAY, the 20th instant, sale commencing at or about 12 o'clock noon, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. have been instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the above-mentioned place, the whole of the handsome Household Furniture, &c., &c., the property of T. C. Glover, Esq., the same comprising neat glassware, handsome white pink and gold dinner service, white green and gold dessert service, white and gold breakfast service, best electro plated table spoons and forks, ivory handle dessert knives and forks, cruet, pickle, and sugar frames, salvers, drawing-room, dining room, sofa, dressing and washing tables, teapoys, wardrobes, chest of drawers, book and hat stands, side-board, screens, drawing-room, easy, pedestal, and arm and writing chairs, sofa, conversation, and reclining couches, a first rate full-toned mahogany square pianoforte, by Collard and Collard, camp cots, a handsome brass fourpost bedstead, a black-wood gymnastic machine, pictures, table ornaments and lamps, hanging and gandlamps, a four-light lustre, dispense and cook-room furniture, garden pots, &c. &c.

Catalogues of full particulars will be published, and the property will be on view from Wednesday the 17th instant,

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 15th January 1872.

BENNETT and COMPANY, No. 4, Forbes Street.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.

THIS DAY MONDAY, the 15th inst., at 4 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the Mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor, the following, viz :—

All that piece or parcel of Land or Ground, with the message, or dwelling-house and tenements standing thereon, situate on the north side of Girgaum Back Road, in the Island of Bombay, and numbered 221, in the Sub-district of Bhoodeshwar, formerly in the occupation of Bomonjee Jehangeer and others, and now of the said Jejeebhoy Jehangeer Lane, which said message is assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 190, and which said piece or parcel of land is assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 140, and contains by admeasurement 248 square yards and 4-6th of a square foot be the same a little more or less, and is bounded on the east by the house of Manockjee Byramjee Cooper, on the west by the 1st Parsee Street Wadia Gully, on the north by the house of Nowrojee Dhunjeebhoy Cooper, and on the south by the said Girgaum Back Road.

AUCTION SALE of Cotton Presses, Iron Tanks, Brass and Copper Pots, Dishes, Tongs, Ladles, Scales with weights, and a good number of other Utensils, Carts and Bullocks, Camels, &c., &c., at Oomrawutee.

On MONDAY, the 29th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, by order of the Receiver and Manager of the late Runchordas Mugjee, the abovementioned Brass and Copper Utensils, &c., &c.

As also a well-built House, situate in Sonar Street, the property of the late Runchordas Mugjee.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and handsome Household Furniture, best plated rich Crockery and Glassware, a handsome Riding Horse, Plants, &c., at Malabar Hill.

On WEDNESDAY, the 24th, and THURSDAY, the 25th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the very valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Porcelainware, &c., the property of Hon'ble H. St. G. Tucker. Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view, 5 days before the day of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 15th January 1872.

FOR SALE,
AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.
RED PRINTING INK
AND
PRINTERS' VARNISH.
ALSO,
SECOND-HAND STEAMER BLOCKS AND SHIP BLOCKS.

Apply to the Manager, *Bombay Gazette* Office, Fort, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Now Ready,
BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy..... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

Now Ready,
THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE,

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date, as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1863 and 1870 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarns into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1863 and 1870 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and of arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week.

Annual Subscription in advance .....Rs. 10
Single Copy..... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

NOTICE.—A PUBLIC MEETING of the RESIDENTS and RATEPAYERS of Bombay will be HELD in the FRAMJEE COWASJEE INSTITUTE, at Dhobie Talao, on THURSDAY, the 18th instant, at 5-0 P.M., to consider the unsatisfactory reply of His Excellency the Governor in Council to the Memorial of the Ratepayers Committee prepared in accordance with the Resolutions passed at the Public Meeting held in the Town Hall on the 7th November last.

THOMAS LIDBETTER,
Acting Secretary, Ratepayers Committee.

NOTICE.—On the 5TH of MARCH next the French Authorities at MAHE (Malabar Coast) will SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION about 3,700 tons of NEWCASTLE, CARDIFF, and DECAZEVILLE STEAM COAL. For further particulars as to conditions of Sale apply at the French Consulate, Bombay, between the hours of 12 and 3 P.M.

Bombay, 13th January 1872.

AUSTRALIAN HORSES.—EIGHT select thorough-bred AUSTRALIAN HORSES, just arrived, for SALE at the BYCULLA COMMISSION STABLE—a better lot of small and choice BATCH never visited Bombay. A visit to the Yard is well worth inspection of these splendid Stud, as the Horses will speak for themselves.

Catalogue of Pedigrees and other information can be had on application to the Undersigned.

ALLI ABDOOLLA.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT.—

By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give Notice, that the Fifty-Sessions of Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery, will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on Friday, the 2nd day of February next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, and other Felonies, Perjuries, Trespasses, and other Crimes, Misdemeanors, and Offences, had, done, or committed, within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear, and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs, and Oppressions, had, done, or committed by any of Her Majesty's British Subjects in any of the territories within which we are subject to, or dependent upon, the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences, and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place above mentioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheaters, and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments, and other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.—Dated the 11th day of January 1872, and in the thirty-fifth year of the Reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria.

DOSABHOY FRAMJEE,
Sheriff.

J. NEUBERG,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE, AT VERY MODERATE PRICES.

TABLE LINEN,
Country-made, of various sizes.

TABLE NAPKINS,
TOWELS.

WHEELER and WILSON'S
SEWING MACHINES.

COOKING STOVES.
THE VICTORESS, Nos. 6, 7, & 8, BY SMITH and WELLSTOOD, GLASGOW.

ENAMELLED IRON WARE,
PLATES, DISHES, CUPS, AND SAUCERS,
&c., &c., &c., &c.

BLOCK TIN HOT-WATER PLATES.

TRAVELLING BATH TUBS,
WITH COVER TO LOCK.
GALVANIZED IRON BATH TUBS.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
WALL PAPERS.

AT COST PRICE, TO CLEAR STOCK.
ALBUMS for PHOTOGRAPHS, WORK-BOXES, WRITING DESKS, PORTFOLIOS, EMBROIDERIES, &c., &c., &c.

J. NEUBERG.

TO BE LET, OFFICES in Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate, above Messrs. Thomson & Co., Asquith & Co., and Heptoola Allibhoy & Co. Rent from Rs. 150 to Rs. 350. Also a Ground Floor, next to Messrs. Asquith & Co., which is well adapted for a Show Room. For further information apply to

FRAMJEE COWASJEE MARKER.

WRITING AND COPYING INKS,
by Blackwood, Morell, and Stephens.
RED INKS.
Black and Red Ink Powders.

INKSTANDS.
Glass for office or study; Metal for office; Pocket, Screw round boxwood leather or Bronze Travellers and Ransome's Patent.
Each at Rs. 0-14, 1, 1-4-4, 1-8, 1-12, 2, 2-4, 2-8, 3, 3-8, 4, 4-8, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10.

HANDSOME DOUBLE INKSTANDS.
Mounted on Polished Oak or Walnut Wood with Drawer.
Each Rs. 22-8, 25, 27, 30, 32, and 36.

Ivory Tablets; Letter Cases;
LETTER CAGES; LETTER SCALES;
and
Stationery of every description on sale by
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

Best Electro-Plated
SALVERS AND WAITERS,
of 8, 10, 12, 14, 16 and 18 inches diameter, in a variety of neatly handsome patterns, at each
Rs. 16, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22-8, 24, 25, 27, 28, 30, 36, 40, 45, 50, 54, 60, 65, 70 and 75.

Electro-Plated Ware
of every description, on sale by
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

NOTICES.

BOMBAY CLUB.—The HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the CLUB will be HELD on TUESDAY, the 30th January 1872, at 5 o'Clock P.M.

By Order of the Committee.

Bombay Club, 20th December 1871.

G. NICOLL & CO.,
BOOT AND SHOE-MAKERS,
30, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY, AND EAST STREET, POONA,

Have always on hand a very select Stock of Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Boots and Shoes.

ROWLAND and CO.,
SADDLERY and HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,
19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW,
(Next Door to Jaffer Sulliman's Bazaar,)
BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery, Harness, &c., carefully executed.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay

NOTICES.

LIFE INSURANCE.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO POLICYHOLDERS IN THE ALBERT INSURANCE COMPANY.

AS it now appears certain that the ALBERT RECONSTRUCTION SCHEME will not be CARRIED OUT, we would again remind POLICYHOLDERS in that Company that we are prepared to accept their LIVES on the most favourable terms.

For example :—A person who assured in India with the Albert in a Civil Capacity at the age of 30 for Rs. 1,000, paying an Annual Premium of Rs. 40, may, if now aged 39, obtain a Non-participating Policy for Rs. 1,000 at the same Premium. If now aged 50, he will have to pay a yearly Premium of Rs. 53-14, and will be entitled to a claim on the Albert for the value of the additional Premium of Rs. 13-14.

For the Directors of the
North British and Mercantile Insurance Company,
W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents at Bombay.

NOTICE.

THE ACTING MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER hereby gives NOTICE, in accordance with Section CLXII. of Act II. of 1865, of his intention to apply for the sanction of the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY, to the following BYE-LAWS and TABLE of FEES.

T. C. HOPE,
Acting Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

TOWN DUTIES.

The following Bye-Laws are published in conformity with Section IX. of Act IV. of 1869 :—

1. No refund of Town Duty shall be made upon goods exported from Bombay on different dates unless the amount of refund claimed, or claimable, upon each parcel of goods so despatched on different dates amounts to Rupees Ten or upwards.

2. Should any package of goods liable to Town Duties after being landed in Bombay, have, through any cause, to be repacked, necessitating the placing on such packages of fresh marks, such fresh marks must correspond precisely with the old marks, and all such repacking and re-marking must be performed in the presence of an officer duly appointed for the purpose, failing which no refund will be allowed.

T. C. HOPE,
Acting Municipal Commissioner.

OFFENSIVE AND DANGEROUS TRADES.

1st. From and after the day of 1872 no person not having a license in writing granted unto him by the Municipal Commissioner under his hand in that behalf, (save and expressly empowering him, shall use any place within the City of Bombay, (and whether such place shall have been or be registered according to Section 200, or licensed under Section 201 of "The Bombay Municipal Act of 1865," or whether it shall not have been or be so registered or licensed) for making, keeping, storing, selling, using, or exposing for sale, or use, any Petroleum or Oil of Petroleum, or Kerosine Oil, Paraffin Oil, Rock Rangoon or Burmah Oil, Nitroglycerine or Gluonni Oil, or any Oil whatsoever which hereafter may from time to time be declared in manner hereinafter mentioned to be offensive, unwholesome, or dangerous to life within the meaning of this Bye-Law, or any product of any of the oils in this Bye-Law specified or described.

2nd. Licenses to be granted in pursuance of the last Bye-Laws shall be valid for the time therein specified if the same have been signed or executed by the Municipal Commissioner, and every term or condition contained in any License granted under Section 201 of the same is granted shall be deemed to be an essential portion thereof.

3rd. No person shall be deemed qualified to receive any such license unless he be also the Owner or Occupier of the place in question within the meaning of the said Act.

4th. The management and conduct of any business or businesses carried on or to be carried on from and after the commencement of these Bye-Laws, in any place whatsoever, whether registered or unregistered, licensed or unlicensed, but used by any person, whether licensed or unlicensed, for the purposes or for any or either of the purposes enumerated in Bye-Law One, shall be always open and subject to visitation and inspection by the Municipal Commissioner, his officers, and all persons acting under his or their lawful authority in execution of the powers or duties confe red or imposed by the said Act, every person managing or conducting such business or businesses, or owning, occupying or using such place, shall upon demand forthwith be aiding and assisting unto the Commissioner's Officers and persons aforesaid respectively in that behalf and do his best endeavour to remove all obstructions or hindrances to such visitation or inspection and to carry into effect what directions in the premise he may receive from such Commissioner's Officers or persons respectively so far as he lawfully may.

5th. For the better fulfilment of the foregoing Bye-Laws every person so licensed as aforesaid shall by accepting such license be understood to submit to whatsoever visitation or inspection as last aforesaid at all reasonable times during the continuance of such license, the said Municipal Commissioner shall from time to time direct to be made by any writing under his hand, and to any entry for the purpose of the said visitation or inspection, at, in, or upon any place or places in respect whereof such license shall have been granted as aforesaid.

6th. Every Oil, albeit not named in Bye-Law One, made or to be made from any bituminous substance, and giving off an inflammable vapour or gas offensive, unwholesome, or dangerous to life, and also every product of such Oil, shall, if the same by any written or printed notification made and published by the Municipal Commissioner for general information and under his hand shall be declared by him to be offensive, unwholesome, or dangerous to life, forthwith and so long as such notification is not similarly by him notified to have been withdrawn or modified by him, and in the latter case subject only to the extent of such modification, be deemed to be so dangerous according to the true meaning of these Bye-Laws and of Sections 200, 201, and 202 of the said Bombay Act.

7th. No person whomsoever, whether so licensed as aforesaid or not, shall deliver, deposit, store, keep or land, or carry within the City of Bombay any of the dangerous matters hereinbefore enumerated, under the true name or description of such dangerous matters with the additions in English of the words "Specially Dangerous" and also the words "Keep off fire and light ;" and likewise in Guzrathi of the words વીશેષ કરીને ધાસતી બરહુ

and also the words આગ અને બતી દુર રાખો be distinctly and legibly written, printed or marked upon the outside of the package or thing containing the same respectively, nor in the case of any delivery thereof or deposit to or with any person, without also at the same time giving him a written notice of the name or description of the matter or matters so delivered or deposited and of their being specially dangerous within the meaning of this Bye-Law, and also verbally informing him at the same time of the general purport of such Notice in order that he may, if he shall be at liberty so to do, refuse to receive or take delivery or deposit of the said dangerous matters, or else that he may make due provision for the custody thereof and take due precaution against the danger.

8th. Every holder of a license to be granted under these Bye-Laws is required to submit himself at all times during the continuance of such License to whatsoever conditions or directions shall be from time to time intimated unto him by the Municipal Commissioner for the time being with regard to the mode of making or storing any of the dangerous matters aforesaid, whether named in Bye-Law One or not or with regard to the circumstances under which the same may be stored or with regard to the nature of the goods (if any) which may be permitted or (as the case may be) prohibited to be stored therewith, or with regard to the covering, lining, or proving from time to time the nature or strength of any of the said dangerous matters, or with regard to the carrying, delivering, or receiving of any of them or generally with regard to public or private safety with regard to any of the said matters or the places where any of them may chance to be, or the business or businesses in or for which they may be used or intended to be used, or the persons conducting or managing the same or having any charge over or concern in any of the premises.

9th. If any matter or matters whatsoever within the meaning of any of these Bye-Laws shall be made, sent, carried, delivered, deposited, kept, sold, used or exposed for sale or use in contravention of any of these Bye-Laws such dangerous matter shall be seized and detained until the Government of Bombay shall signify unto the Municipal Commissioner for the time being their pleasure touching the disposal thereof, and he shall make such disposal accordingly, and this whether any person shall or shall not be liable to be convicted or prosecuted or sued under any of these Bye-Laws or the said Bombay Municipal Act or any other Law for any such contravention, and whether (if so liable) he shall or shall not have suffered or incurred any punishment, penalty, or forfeiture under such Bye-Laws, Act, or Law, respectively.

10th. If any matter or matters as in Bye-Law Nine mentioned shall have been carried, delivered, deposited, kept, sold, used, or exposed, and in such contravention as therein mentioned any the persons holding at the time of such contravention a license under these Bye-Laws shall be the person or one of the persons having possession or charge of or control over the possession or charge of such matter or matters or any of them, he shall during the term of such license be liable over and above every other punishment, penalty, or forfeiture (if any) which he may have suffered or to which he may be liable in respect of such contravention, and whether he shall or shall not have so suffered or become liable as last aforesaid to forfeit his said license, and the same may if the Municipal Commissioner shall so think fit be withdrawn from him accordingly.

11th. The license of every person who shall during the term thereof be guilty of any violation of these Bye-Laws or any of them shall immediately upon and from such violation become and be thenceforth absolutely forfeited and void, and the said holder thereof shall be disabled from and forward (but not retrospectively) have no benefit or protection sover from or through his said forfeited license but shall be deemed in all re-pects unlicensed.

12th. Over and above the penalties imposed by "The Bombay Municipal Act of 1865," Sections 200, 201 and 203, respectively every person guilty of any breach of these Bye-Laws shall, upon conviction thereof, and whether liable or not liable, also to

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

DEMAND for Bank of Bombay, first and second issue, continue at Rs. 662½ and Rs. 197½, respectively. Nothing doing in other shares.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London	At sight	1s. 11⅛d.
London Banks ...	6 months' sight ...	2s. 0¼d.
Do. Credits ...	6 Do. do. ...	2s. 0¼d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do. ...	2s. 0 15/16d. to 2s. 0¾d.
Calcutta	At sight	100½
Do.	30 days' sight... ...	99½
Do.	60 Do. do.	99¾
Madras	At sight	100
Do.	30 days' sight... ...	99½
China	60 Do. do.	216

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	...Rs. 10-6
Bank of England Notes	... 10-12
Carolas	... 290
Mexican Dollars	... 222
Five-Franc Pieces	... 203
Bar Silver	... 106½ to ¾
Gold Leaf	... 16-8
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	... 16-9-6
Australian Gold	... 16-9-6
Government Securities	... 5 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	... 6 „

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	... 110½
New Transfer Loan of Four & half per cent. of 1872 ...	... 101½
Four per cent	... 99
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan) ...	... 106½
Five per cent Debenture Loan, 1865-67	... 103½
15 years' Debenture Loans	... 103
10 years' do. do.	... 107
5 years' do. do.	... 103
Six per cent Municipal Loan House Rate ...	... 112
Do. Do. Market Rate ...	... 112
New French Loan 5 p c per cent (2 f. 50 c.) of 1871	... 92
New French Loan (fully paid-up)	... 93
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond.	125

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH

OFFICE—14TH JANUARY, 9 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 13th January, 4-20 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 25 hours 45 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 14th January, 1-50 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 46 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 11th January, 4-11 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 71 hours 37 minutes.

Via Turkey, 13th January, 6 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 19 hours 19 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 14th January, 12-10 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 50 minutes.

Latest dates from America.

Via Red Sea, 14th January, 6-38 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 7 hours 38 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 9 P.M. of the 13th to 9 P.M. of the 14th January 1872 is as follows:—

To Bombay.	Max.	Min
From Calcutta	0 24	0 3
„ Galle one message in ...	0 0	1 44
„ Kurrachee	0 26	0 3
„ Madras	0 18	0 2

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT.—13TH JANUARY.

London ...	Cotton ...	£3 0s. 0d.
	Cases ...	£3 0s. 0d.
	Seeds ...	£2 15s. 0d.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton ...	£2 10s. 0d.
	Wooden Ships „ ...	£2 10s. 0d. to £2 11s. 3d.
	Myrabolns & Coir bills	£2 0s. 0d.
	Seeds ...	£1 15s. 0d.
Havre ...	Cotton ...	£3 0s. 0d. Nom.
	Coffee ...	
Overland...Steamers		£3 10s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£3 0s. 0d. to £3 2s. 6d.
China ...	Steamer Cotton ...	Rs. 6 per bale.
	„ Opium ...	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest
	Sailing Ships ...	Rs. 4 per bale nominal
Calcutta ...Salt ...		Rs. 5 0 0 per ton
Calcutta to Bombay ...		Rs. 20 and Calcutta Port charges
Mauritius ...		Nothing doing.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
13	Davina ...	Leisk ...	Bushire, Dec. 15.
	Violet (s) ...	Watt ...	Liverpool, Dec. 3.
14	Sir J. R. Carnac (s)	Gammon ...	Goa, Jan. 12.
	India (s) ...	Turner ...	Bussorah, Dec. 30.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
13	England's Glory ...	Moon ...	Cochin.
	Prince Waldemar ...	Edgar ...	Calcutta.
	Bahlowan ...	Watt ...	Colombo.
	Fattay chaw Allum.	Nacoda ...	Jeddah and Hoodooda
	Oorun (s) ...	Nacoda ...	Cutch.
	Pilot (s) ...	Baker ...	Coast and Goa.
14	Clyde ...	Shrewsbury ...	Galle.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances on Saturday last:—

Steamer Baroda, Toulin, to Australia via Galle.

Steamer Nebraska, Guard, to Liverpool.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Jan. 9 Red Gauntlet (s) ... ... London.

DAILY EXPORTS.—13TH JANUARY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Mahableshwur, 113 bales hemp, P. Curson; 17 bales cotton, M. Poonjeel

Milbanke, s, 105 bales wool, D. Rattonsey; 106 bundles hides, S. S. Mahomed & Co.

Tanjore, s, 125 bales wool, Lyon & Co.

St. Olaf, s, 25 bales cotton, B. Canjee; 62 bales cotton, G. Purshotumdass; 31 bales cotton, D. Sassoon & Co.

FOR LONDON.

Mongolia, s, 1 case shawls, R. L. Southern & Co.

St. Olaf, s, 90 tons old iron, F. Sands & Co.

Milbanke, s, 90 tons old iron, F. Sands & Co.

Saladin, 110 bundles E. teeth, M. Hurruckchund.

FOR HAVRE.

City of Cashmere, 100 tons old iron, Bell Brandenburg & Co.; 200 bales cotton, Jules Siegfried & Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Tanjore, s, 100 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Geelong, s, 27 chests M. opium, H. A. Esmail.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Geelong, s, 20 chests M. opium, E. D. Sassoon.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 12.

FitzGerald, Surgeon, Bengal Medical Service, from furlough, from England.

Bishop, Lieutenant, Bengal Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.

JANUARY 13.

Macgowan, Lieutenant-Colonel, Staff Corps, on duty, from Deolalee.

Carden, Lieutenant-Colonel, 5th Lancers, on retirement, from Sealkote.

Lloyd, Captain, Political Department, on leave, from Rajkote.

DEPARTURES.—JANUARY 13.

Scott, Assistant Surgeon, 62nd Bengal Regiment, on duty, to Lucknow.

McCutchan, Assistant Surgeon, Medical Staff, on leave, to Ahmedabad.

Sheppe, Captain, Royal Artillery, on leave, to Matheran.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Calcutta Gazette*, Jan. 10.)

Rev and Genl Depts, Appts, 5th Jan—Mr James Monro to officiate as Mag and Collr of Jessore, during the absence, on duty of Mr Edward Grey, or until further orders. Mr Munro will officiate in the first grade of Mags and Colls from the date on which Mr Thomas Walton may be relieved of the charge of the Pooree district.

Mr George Stewart Park to officiate as Mag and Collr of Tipperah, during the absence, on furlough, of Mr Edward Dowdeswell Lockwood, or until further orders. Mr Park will officiate in the first grade of Mags and Collrs, from the date on which Mr Nathaniel Stuart Alexander may make over charge of the Maldah district.

Mr Francis William Rice Cowley, M A to officiate as a Joint-Mag and Depy Collr of the first grade, from the date on which he may be relieved of the charge of the Tipperah district.

Mr James Cruickshank Geddes to officiate as Mag and Coll of Pooree, in the second grade, during the absence on duty, of Mr Edward Drummond, or until further orders.

Mr Thomas Frank Bignold officiated as Coll of Stamps in Calcutta, and as Supt of Abkaree Rev in Calcutta, 24-Perguunahs, and Hoogly, as far as the Saitkeah Thannah, under Act XXI of 1856, during the absence of Mr James Mackenzie on privilege leave.

Mr Thomas Frank Bignold is re-appointed to officiate as Mag and Coll of Bogra, in the second grade with effect from the date on which he joined that district.

9th Jan.—Mr Alfred Wallis Paul, B A, Asst Mag of Cox's Bazar, is vested with the powers of a Mag for the trial of cases under the Salt Act (No VII B J of 1864) arising within the limits of that Sub-division.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*Government Gazette, N. W. Provinces*, Jan. 13)

Mr. Robert James Leeds, Joint Mag and Depy Collr, Jounpore, twenty-two months' furlough to Europe, with effect from the 15th March, 1872, together with 30 days' subsidiary leave from 13th Feb, 1872.

Mr. Richardson Evans, Asst Mag and Collr, Boolundshuhur, two years' furlough to Europe on medical certificate, with effect from the date of embarkation, together with the usual subsidiary leave.

Mr William Irvine, Offg Joint Mag and Dep Collr, Goruckpore, two years' furlough to Europe, with effect from the 1st March, 1872, together with 30 days' subsidiary leave.

Mr Francis Baker, Asst Mag and Collr, Agra, one month's leave, with effect from the 15th March, 1872, for the purpose of attending the examination for high proficiency in Urdoo, to be held at Calcutta in April next.

Asst Surg Robert Moir Milne, M B, Supt of Vaccination, Benares Circle, to be Supt of the Agra Central and District Jails, vice Asst Surg J G Pilcher.

With the consent of the officer Commanding the Station, Asst Surg W Tanner, in medical charge of the Nynee Tal Convalescent Depot, to officiate as Civil Surg of Nynee Tal, during the absence on deputation of Surg Henry Seymour Smith, with effect from the 13th Nov. 1871.

With effect from the 1st Dec, the date on which Capt Charles Albert Dodd, 3rd grade District Supt of Police, was permanently appointed to the post of Supt, Government Press, and Curator of Government Books, North-Western Provinces.

Mr D'Arcy McArthy, District Supt of Police, 4th grade, to be a Supt of the 3rd grade.

Mr William Bedford Peppin, District Supt of Police, 5th grade, to be a District Supt of the 4th grade.

Capt Horace Christopher Fagan, Asst District Supt of Police 1st grade, to be District Supt of the 5th grade.

Mr Frederick Walter Court, Asst District Supt of Police, 2nd grade, to be an Asst Supt of the 1st grade.

Mr C E Yeatman, Offg Asst District Supt of Police, to be an Asst Supt of the 2nd grade.

NOTICE.

The *Bombay Gazette* is now sent POST FREE to Subscribers in any part of India.

Subscription for One Year ...	Rs.	42 0 0
Half Year ...	„	24 0 0
Three Months ...	„	14 0 0
One Month ...	„	5 0 0
One Week ...	„	1 8 0

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THE shape of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary* is now similar to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*. Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes*, specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports, Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India, and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week. The Edition for Indian Subscribers also contains the Telegrams received from Europe during the Week. A specimen copy will be sent on receipt of address. Annual Subscription, POST FREE, to any part of India, Rs. 12.

THE *Bombay Price Current* is published Weekly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

Per Annum ...	Rs.	10 0 0
Per Copy ...	„	0 4 0

NOTICE.

HIS EXCELLENCY the RIGHT HON'BLE the GOVERNOR will hold a LEVEE at the Town Hall on THURSDAY next, the 18th instant, at 4 o'clock p.m.

Gentlemen purposing to attend, are requested to bring two Cards with their Names legibly written thereon, one to be delivered to the A. D. Camp in Waiting, and the other to the attendant at the door.

FULL DRESS.

By Order,
R. GRAHAM MAYNE, Captain,
Military Secretary to H. E. the Governor.

Government House, Parell, 12th January 1872.

No. 2217 of 1871-72.

CONVOCATION of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY for CONFERRING DEGREES.

TUESDAY, 16TH JANUARY 1872.

1.—CANDIDATES FOR DEGREES and GRADUATES are required to be in the DURBAR ROOM, TOWN HALL, at 3 P.M. precisely, to robe and have their places assigned them.

2.—The Senate are requested to be in the Durbar Room by a quarter-past 4 o'clock.

3.—Visitors should alight from their carriages at the Asiatic Society's entrance, under the North Porch of the Town Hall.

4.—Seats will be reserved for ladies, and gentlemen accompanying ladies, near the University seats, fronting the statue of Mountstuart Elphinstone.

5.—Other gentlemen will take their seats behind those reserved for ladies and gentlemen accompanying ladies.

6.—PROCESSION.—At five o'clock the Procession of the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows of the University, will enter the Hall, when all present will RISE AND REMAIN STANDING until the Chancellor has taken his seat.

ORDER OF THE PROCESSION.

I.—FELLOWS.
(In pairs,)
Juniors first.

II.—EX-OFFICIO FELLOWS, MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, JUDGES OF THE HIGH COURT, MEMBERS OF COUNCIL, & BISHOPS.

In Pairs,
Educational Officers; Members of the Legislative Council;
Judges of the High Court;
Members of Council; Bishops; Chief Justice.

III.—UNIVERSITY OFFICERS.

BOARD OF ACCOUNTS.
REGISTRAR.
SYNDICS.
(In Pairs.)
Civil Engineering, Medicine, Law and Arts.
DEANS.
Civil Engineering, Medicine, Law and Arts.
THE VICE-CHANCELLOR.
THE CHANCELLOR.

7.—The Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows of the University having taken their seats in front of the statue of Mountstuart Elphinstone, then will follow on behalf of each Candidate for a Degree—

The Supplication by the Dean of the Faculty in which he graduates;

The passing of a Grace by the Senate for his Admission to the Degree;

His Presentation by the Dean to the Chancellor; and

His Admission to the Degree by the Chancellor.

After which the Registrar will make Declaration of the Degrees conferred.

8.—The Registrar will read a Report by the Syndicate of the proceedings of the University during the past year.

9.—The Chancellor will deliver an Address.

10.—The Chancellor will dissolve the Convocation.

11.—RETIRING PROCESSION.—The assembly will RISE AND REMAIN STANDING until the retiring procession of the Chancellor, Vice Chancellor, and Fellows has left the Hall.

By Order,
JAMES TAYLOR,
University Registrar.

Bombay, 15th January 1872.

No. 2218 of 1871-72.

ACADEMIC COSTUME.

1.—Academic costume will be worn at the admission to Degrees, which will take place in the Town Hall TO-MORROW, the 16th January 1872, at 5 P.M.

2.—Such of the Fellows of the University of Bombay as are graduates of other Universities, or as are entitled to wear official costume, or uniform, may appear in the Academic dress of their own Universities, or in such costume or uniform, wearing in addition the Fellow's scarf of the University of Bombay.

3.—Other Fellows will wear the Fellow's gown and scarf of the University of Bombay. The head-dress of the European Fellows is a College cap.

4.—Gowns and scarfs of the University will be given for use on this occasion to applicants entitled to receive them, according to the order in which their names occur in the list of subscriptions for the use of costumes.

5.—Messrs. Watson and Co., Robe-Makers to the University, will provide the Academic costume of any University which Fellows of the University of Bombay are entitled to wear.

6.—A Candidate for a Degree may have the use of a Gown for one occasion on prepayment of Rs. 10.

JAMES TAYLOR,
University Registrar.

Bombay, 15th January 1872.

* Ex. Gr. Judges, Bishops, Barristers, Military and Naval Officers.

No. 2219 of 1871-72.

SENATE.

MEMBERS of the Senate who intend to be present at the Convocation, but who have not yet sent in their Cards to the Registrar's Office, are requested to do so in the course of TO-DAY or by noon TO-MORROW, at latest, in order that proper accommodation may be provided.

JAMES TAYLOR,
University Registrar.

Bombay, 15th January 1872.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

BURLTON—January 5th, at Morar, the wife of Captain Henry M. Burlton, Bengal Staff Corps, of a son.

ERSKINE—December 21st, at 13, Sudder Street, Calcutta, the widow of Robert Stuart Erskine, of a daughter.

FLANAGAN—January 6th, at Coimbatore, the wife of Charles Craig Flanagan, Esq., M.D., of a son.

HENDRY—January 9th, at 75, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta, the wife of Mr. Richard Hendry, of a son.

HOLLAND—January 9th, at Howrah, the wife of Mr. W. Holland, E. I. Railway, of a daughter.

MACDONALD—January 9th, at Madras, the wife of Lieutenant Colonel R. M. Macdonald, of a daughter.

MCGREGOR—January 7th, at Mhow, Central India, the wife of William McGregor, Esq., Superintendent, Government Telegraphs, Indore Division, of a daughter.

PALMER—January 10th, at No. 4 Villas, St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, the wife of Charles Palmer, of a son.

POSTEIGH—January 9th, at Masulipatam, the wife of the Rev. J. E. Padfield, C.M.S., of a daughter.

STEVENSON—January 11th, at Royapooram, Madras, the wife of Rev. William Stevenson, Free Church of Scotland Mission, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

DAWES—HARVEY—January 6th, at St. Thomas's Church, Calcutta, by the Rev. Sikes, and afterwards at St. Paul's Cathedral, by the Rev. Athey, Theodore Blyth Dawes, Esq., of Her Majesty's Inland Customs, to Frances Flora Marie, second daughter of the late John Harvey, Esq.

DEATHS.

ERSKINE—January 7th, at 13, Sudder Street, Calcutta, Esther Sophie, the infant daughter of the late Robert Stuart Erskine, aged 17 days.

GARDINER—January 7th, at Dinapore, Carol ne Kathrine Jane, the beloved wife of W. A. Gardiner, Assistant Surgeon, Royal Artillery, aged 26.

HENNIKER—January 4th, at Fyzabad, W. Henniker, Esq., of tumour.

The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, JANUARY 15, 1872.

PERHAPS *the* greatest problem of the day in India is the question of famines. How to prevent a dearth becoming a famine is sometimes attempted to be solved by the Government showing how to do nothing, and sometimes how to do too much. A fit example of the first course of action is the late famine in Rajpootana. We are not sure but that there is not an example of the second course somewhat nearer to our own doors. We refer to the threatening scarcity in this Presidency, but more especially to the Khandeish districts. It is now generally admitted that to invariably apply the recognized rules of Political Economy to an Indian famine is a mistake. Men can talk very glibly of "demand and supply," but more injury than can be readily imagined has been caused from a misapprehension of the due sense of the term. The reasons for this state of things are also generally admitted. They are numerous, but the two chief are, first, the want of means of communication in this country; second, the extraordinary apathy of the Hindoo merchant. Both of these defects are being removed by the progress of civilization, but time works slowly, and in the meanwhile it would be most immoral of Government to allow the country to learn wisdom at the expense of the death by starvation of thousands of its inhabitants. It was in accordance with these principles that Sir Arthur Cotton proposed the course of action to be followed by Government whenever a famine is anticipated. As quoted by Mr. Dalyell in his memorandum on the Madras Famine of 1866, Sir Arthur Cotton's plan is that preparation should be made by—

1st—Sending officers to plan, estimate, and mark out some great and important works in that part of the country, which should be of permanent benefit.

2nd—To organize a complete staff of officers, &c., to superintend the execution of the works, distribute the food, and organize the system of relief.

3rd—To collect tolls and materials on the spot.

4th—To collect food, provide shelter, &c.

Let these principles be applied to the facts—as far as we can gather them—at the present time. Has the spirit of these rules been followed by the authorities in the present scarcity, which threatens to become a famine? First, as to famine works. The only works of this description that we have heard of are in the Khandeish collectorate. They are the Parola and Kujgaum road, about 22 miles long, and the road running west from Dhoolia, practically of unlimited length. Neither of these works can be called "great and important," and there may be a doubt as to the "permanent benefit" to be derived from them. The former road will be so far useful that it will connect Parola, a place of some trade, with the railway; but the necessity for that connection will hardly be considered overwhelming, when it is seen that Parola is already connected with the rail via Erundole and Mussawud, a distance of twenty-four miles. It is true that the road to Mussawud is a Local Funds' work, and therefore more or less in bad repair, but surely the labour spent on the Kujgaum road would have been more profitably spent in rendering the Mussawud road fit for traffic. Of course, the Khandeish authorities may say that the real object of the road is not to gain two miles in distance from Parola to the railway, but to provide work for the starving ryot in a poor part of the country. We are quite prepared to admit the philanthropy of the Khandeish official, but we fear he is mistaken in his facts. No doubt there is a great scarcity in Khandeish: no doubt, as the hot weather draws near, that scarcity will turn to a famine, but (and we believe our information is perfectly correct) the scarcity is as yet partial. In some talookas it is more, in some less. What is the state of the country through which the Parola and Kajgaum road passes? We have heard it stated as a *fact* that, when the road was begun, very fine crops had to be removed for the work! The Erundole, Amulnair, and Bhadgaum talookas had a far more liberal supply of rain than some other parts of the collectorate,—for instance, the Dhoolia talooka,—and yet it is in this country that in the middle of the monsoon famine work is started. And what is the result? The embankments of the Parola and Kujgaum road are all but finished, the "starving ryot" does not know how to carry out the masonry work, and there the road in its unfinished state will remain, perhaps to be washed away by the next monsoon, when it is to be hoped we shall have a really good downfall. The great mistake made was in acting on imperfect information, and hurriedly instead of having a trustworthy enquiry. Not only must a famine work be great and important, and of permanent benefit, but care must be taken that it is carried out at an opportune season. Probably the talookas, alluded to above, will in the hot weather begin to share in the common distress, and then the work in question would be of some use, though the future benefit to be obtained from the road would not be very permanent. The fact is, the outcry of famine was made too soon in the district. No doubt the zealous Collector thought, that, if he did not begin to ask early and eagerly, the result would be that Government would give him little or no money. Hence the noisy proclamations of "work for all comers," and such like clap-traps, the result of which was that the banyas had an excuse for raising prices, which they were only too glad to avail themselves of, and as, when money was asked for, some work had to be started, it was resolved that the fortunate citizens of Parola should gain two miles in their distance from the railway, rather than that there should be a careful enquiry as to the real wants of the district. But not only did Government sanction expenditure on imperfect information, but at the close of the monsoon, when the famine works were supposed to be prepared, laid out, and begun, they allowed the Khandeish Collector to be *twice* changed, besides permitting an interregnum for some time. How can a Collector who has never before seen the district have that intimate knowledge, which is so necessary in the case of an impending famine, of the country under his charge? This is a fair instance of the ruinous way in which the present system of "acting" appointments is carried out.

At the present day there is a great tendency to the increase of Departments (with the concomitant expenses, and therefore taxation); but if Government really wants to form a new Bureau, we earnestly recommend a Famine Department. Though we plant forests and preserves, in the vain hope that the rainfall will be increased, and though *lakhs* of money are spent on irrigational projects, yet it really seems that as time goes on Indian famines become more frequent. Let us recognise the fact, and save some money from the vast sums that are spent on canals which give no water, and pay for a Department, the members of which shall have for their special object to travel over each district, to enquire what works are most needed in case a famine occurs, to immediately be on the spot when a famine does occur, to see in which part of the country there is the greatest distress, to organize the staff of officers to superintend the execution of the works, distribute the food, and organize the system of relief, &c. (See Sir Arthur Cotton's Rules.) This is no Utopian theory. Complaints are made that our young Civilians are so often bookworms, well up in Mill, Bentham, &c, a knowledge which they soon forget in this country. Let these young officers, who are said to have passed examinations in many abstruse subjects, make a practical application of their knowledge. It will be far better to give them this kind of work, in which they can feel that they are doing some good in the country, than to let them moon away their existence in the Sudder Station counting stamps and cash balances. Of course this plan would have to be worked out with care, and modified. The Collector of the District should be consulted at any rate in the question of famine works, but there is no doubt that he and his regular assistants have not the leisure to actually superintend and carry out such works. Take, for instance, the other "famine work" which we alluded to as being carried out in the Khandeish collectorate—the Dhoolia and Pimpalneir road, as it is sometimes called. There is no doubt that it runs through a poorer country than is the case with the Parola and Kujgam road, and so far the objections urged above are without force. But it seems that the work is under the supervision of a Sub-Engineer, who,—if we may trust an extract from a native paper which we saw the other day,—has laid out the line of the road straight through the garden land of one of the villages. This is an extraordinary course to be followed in a part of the country, where, owing to the want of rain, the "baghayet" is the only cultivation which the ryots have to depend upon. Take another instance. In Dhoolia, and it may be in other parts of the collectorate, grain is being distributed. We have it heard stated (here is another *fact* for the Khandeish officials) that two men were met the other day on the road, wearing gold ornaments, and that these two men admitted that they had been to Dhoolia and received grain from the Sirkar.

We do not wish in the least to underrate the distress in the country. No doubt before next monsoon there will be a real famine in Khandeish, but our contention is that, in taking measures to avert or lessen that calamity, money should not be spent recklessly, but there should be some endeavour to follow out the principles which we mentioned at the commencement of this article. We had intended to notice the "tuccavee" advances in Nassick, and the measures taken in Guzerat with reference to water supply, but our remarks on Khandeish have already exceeded our limits.

THE following is from our *Overland Summary* of to-day:—

We have been surprised this week by a telegram announcing that Sir Philip Wodehouse, an old Colonial Governor of great and varied experience in the West Indies and at the Cape of Good Hope, has been appointed to succeed Sir Seymour Fitzgerald as Governor of Bombay. The circumstances attending this appointment are extraordinary, and even somewhat mysterious. Sir Philip came out to Bombay in November last in the character of an ordinary tourist, having Mr. D. Fortescue as his travelling companion. On board the mail steamer he talked with the passengers, as any man interested in public affairs would, of the excitement about Municipal reforms in this city. On his arrival here, he went over the Government Houses at Parell and Malabar Point, and visited the new public buildings on the Esplanade. He then went on to Poona and saw Gunnesh Khind (the new Government House there), and finally took a trip to Mahableshwur, where he called upon Sir Seymour Fitzgerald. He afterwards went down to Ceylon, in which island he has some coffee estates. A few days ago he wrote from Ceylon to engage a passage home from Bombay by the first steamer in March; and now the telegraph assures us that, instead of going home, he will remain here as Governor. If Sir Philip has known ever since he left England that this appointment would be given him, one cannot help asking why the fact was kept secret from the present Governor of Bombay as well as from the public? Sir P. Wodehouse, it is said, does not think much of Parell as a Governor's residence, and would prefer making the new Secretariat on the Esplanade his head-quarters. Sir Seymour Fitzgerald is now in Bombay and will hold a Levée on Thursday next.

THE Earl of Selkirk was a passenger by the s.s. Burmah, which left Calcutta for Bombay via the coast ports on Tuesday last.

THE Ameer of Cabool has ordered four hundred sowars to form the escort of Colonel Pollock and party to Khandahar and Seistan.

MR. L. R. ASHBURNER, Collector of Khandeish and lately acting Revenue Commissioner N. D., is a passenger by the mail steamer which leaves to-day.

HERE is a *mot* which is attributed to Lord Westbury. Speaking of Chief Justice Bovill, he said that "he thought with a little more experience he would make one of the worst Judges that had ever sat on the Bench."

AT the instance of the local Government, the Supreme Government is said to have authorised the grant of pecuniary rewards for the encouragement of the study of the Pustoo language to the officers of the Punjaub Commission.

LIEUTENANTS COTTON, Selby, Johnstone, Yorke, Morgan, Brown, Darby, Bartram, Harman, Purcell and Tisdall, of the corps of Royal Engineers, who have just arrived in the country, have been posted to the Sappers and Miners at Roorkee.

WHEN the King of Siam arrived at the Sandheads on Thursday morning in his steamer Bankok, a man-of-war, The Regent, with flags having elephants marked on them, which preceded His Majesty's vessels, completely puzzled the telegraph clerks.

HIS HONOR THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR of the Punjab leaves Delhi on Wednesday next, arriving at Umballa on the 7th of February. The halts of the 21st, 28th, and 4th (Sundays) will be spent at, respectively, Sirdhana, Radour, and Chappar. One day's halt is also to be made at Karnool.

AT Baraset there are to be triumphal arches, a salute of guns, a parade of the constabulary force, and a dinner, supplied from the Great Eastern Hotel, and given by the Deputy Magistrate, Babu Issar Chandra Mittra, in honour of the visit of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

WE learn that Dr. Castaldi, delegate of the Ottoman Board of Health at Constantinople, who proceeded to Banch, in Kurdistan, to enquire into the nature of the disease prevalent there, and Dr. Schlimmer, who was sent thither by the Persian Government, have reported the malady in question to be the plague.

ADMIRAL MENDS, who came out by last mail, has been directed by the Home Government not only to organize a new Marine Survey Department in India, but to inquire into and report upon the management and expenditure of Indian Dockyards. The Admiral has gone on to Calcutta to confer with the Government of India, but will speedily return to Bombay.

THE *Poona Observer* mentions that Sir Phillip E. Wodehouse arrived in Poona on the 30th November last, accompanied by Mr. D. F. Fortescue, and was a visitor at the Royal Family Hotel. He remained at Poona only one day, and after visiting the Khurruckwasla water works proceeded to Mahableshwur on the 2nd December. On his return to Poona he proceeded to Madras.

IT makes one envious to read the descriptions of the weather prevailing at present at Simla and other Himalayan stations. Simla, we are told, is covered by a mantle of snow a foot deep, and blazing fires are a constant necessity. From other stations also we have reports of snow and ice, and merry Christmas gatherings with real mistletoe, and great Christmas trees surrounded by rosy faced children. All over the north-west the weather at present is much colder than usual even at this season.

COLONEL B. REID, Superintendent of the Chumba State, having obtained two years' furlough to Europe, made over charge of the duties of Superintendent to Colonel McAndrew on the 5th instant. Before leaving, Colonel Reid was presented with a farewell address, in which were defined all the improvements that had been effected during his tenure of office. The address was beautifully written on illuminated paper and signed by the Rajah, the Wuzeer, and all the principal inhabitants of the State.

IT is rumoured that Mr. A. M. Monteath, Director-General of the Post Office, is likely soon to return to India. In that case Mr. F. R. Hogg, the officiating Director-General, will probably be Postmaster General of Bengal, the salary of the Deputy Director General having been now reduced to Rs. 1,500, progressively rising to Rs. 1,700 per mensem. Mr. H. A. Brown, the Officiating Deputy Director-General, will revert to his former post as Compiler of Postal Accounts and Personal Assistant to the Director General, and Mr. Tweedie, the Officiating Postmaster-General, will be Deputy Director-General.

THE "specific objects to be accomplished" by the Looshai Expeditionary Force are considered by *Indian Daily News* to be "that no overtures of any description will be listened to, unless every captive is restored with the fullest indemnity, or some such terror is established throughout the whole Looshai country, as will render another raid into British territory within this generation or the next, an inconceivable phenomenon;" but as to how these objects may best be attained our contemporary cannot offer an opinion, as it considers that "the officers commanding the expedition are better able to decide than ourselves."

THE *Spectator*:—It would appear to be as difficult now as it was in the time of Raleigh to obtain a true account of anything. It was impossible that statements should be clearer or more definite than those about the existence of a cesspool in Londesborough Lodge, under the closet next to the Prince's bed-room. No such cesspool, however, exists, or ever has existed, except in the imagination of a plumber who informed the author of the statement in the daily papers. After reading all the statements *pro* and *con* about the drains in Londesborough Lodge, we incline to the conclusion that no such place exists, that it is an imaginary house, invented in order that sewage authorities may fight out their theories by illustration.

THE Bengal Board of Revenue have ruled that on the failure of any proprietor to pay the revenue due on account of an estate, on the plea that it has diluviated, such estate is to be put up to sale for arrears in the usual way, even though it is believed that the plea is perfectly correct. Not only is this course calculated, the Board think, to prevent fraud, but in any case the right to any prospective reformation remains, which it is important to secure to Government if no other bidder comes forward. If, therefore, there be no bidders, the estate should be bought in on behalf of Government, and kept on the revenue roll as a Khas Mehal without demand of revenue, the arrears being shown and remitted in Return No. X.

THE *Bombay Guardian* informs us that Mr. Waldmeier, formerly a prisoner in Abyssinia, received a letter some time ago from King Menelek of Shoa inviting him to return. If in India, he will probably embark at Bombay.

reply Mr. W. stated that after his wonderful deliverance he felt that he must devote his life to the preaching of the Gospel, and would be glad to come to Shoa to preach to the heathen Gallas, not as an artisan to assist in secular matters. He has since received another letter from Menelek, couched in most gracious terms, inviting him to come and preach to the Gallas, only he would have him bring some artisans with him; and placing 1,000 dollars at his disposal for the journey. We should have thought that after his "wonderful deliverance" he would give Abyssinia a wide berth for the future.

THE following civilians under the orders of the Government of Bengal are expected to return to duty before June next:—During the present month, Messrs. W. J. Money, C.S.I., and Magill; in February, Messrs. Muspratt, H. Alexander, Lord Ulick Browne, Irvin, Livesay, and Hurley; in March, Messrs. Belli, Lawford, R. V. Cockerell, Larminie, Boxwell, and Merington. In April, Messrs. C. Campbell, Levien, Lane, Lockwood, Brett, and T. Smith. In May, Mr. Shortt. The following officers have been granted furlough for two years:—Messrs. R. P. Jenkins, F. B. Simson, F. J. Cockburn, Worgan, Maclean, Quinn, Kirkwood, Towers, Webster, Coxhead, G. M. Currie, Ruddock, Weekes, and Beverley. Mr. Pawsey has obtained one year and eight months, Mr. Molony six months.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to the *Englishman* asking why the present Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal wants so many Secretaries about him, and why the Government of India wink at the "jobbery." First, he points out, there is Mr. Thompson, Officiating Chief Secretary to Government. Next, there is Mr. Dampier. Then there are the two Under-Secretaries, Mr. Wilson and Mr. Mackenzie, and an Assistant Secretary, Mr. Jones. Besides these, Mr. Campbell keeps about him—what none of his predecessors ever attempted to do—Mr. Bernard, nominally as Financial Member of his Legislative Council, but actually as an Additional Secretary; Mr. Harrison as a Junior Secretary, Mr. Ryland as an additional Assistant Secretary, and Mr. Beadon as an Additional Under-Secretary, though named Private Secretary to allay suspicion. What, he asks, is Sir Richard Temple doing that he does not put a stop to such laxities?

THE *Friend of India*, we observe, is greatly troubled in its mind because Baboo Shama Churn Dey, of the Financial Department, is not going to England to give evidence before the Commons' Committee; and our contemporary hints that the Indian Government has used its influence to keep the Baboo in this country, so as to prevent awkward revelations. But the Baboo is, we believe, only an experienced book-keeper, wholly incompetent to give any information about financial manangement and the like, with which he has no acquaintance. Mr. Harrison, the Controller General, wanted the Baboo's help at home in explaining to the Committee the account system of India and supplying any details that might be asked for. No doubt, had he gone to England, the Baboo would have been cross-examined by members of the Committee about the working of a system with which he is identified, but he would have been a witness *for* the Government, not against it if the state of his health had allowed him to go home.

OUR educated Hindoo friends, who all affect to deplore the trammels of caste, but who nevertheless almost to a man fold their hands and say "what can we do?" ought to be th

East Indian Association (in the 4th volume of the Journal of which Society the paper is published), pointing out that while Mr. Prichard had suggested what he called an international tribunal, composed of high English officials sitting together with representatives of the Indian aristocracy in India, he, Mr. Chesson, considered the purer political atmosphere of England was better fitted for such an institution.

An interesting discussion followed, which was commenced by Mr. R. N. Fowler, member for Falmouth, who said that in some respects he thought that the old system of government by the Company answered better than the present, in that the expenditure was so much less, and especially because the constitution of the old East India Company admitted of any one becoming a member of the proprietary body, and at the meetings of the proprietors any individual might bring forward any grievance or any act of misrule or oppression, and get it discussed and ventilated. There was thus a body of English gentlemen, all more or less acquainted with India, all inclined to take an interest in India, all capable of discussing an Indian question, and at the same time not without their influence on the Press and Parliament, before whom any one (because any one might become a member of the Company by purchasing stock) could bring forward any Indian matter. For many reasons the House of Commons was not competent to discuss Indian questions with that care and thoroughness which they deserve. He was of opinion that India ought to be represented in Parliament, and he should like to see Indian representatives sitting there. He alluded to the subject of finance and the sittings of the Select Committee on the finance of India, of which he was a member, which had sat through last session, and would sit through next, and probably many more sessions. He quoted from a pamphlet recently published in Calcutta (the title of which, however, he did not give), to show how enormously the public debt of India has increased in the last ten years, while the expenditure had increased fifteen millions. He believed the real blot on Indian finance lay in the enormous expenditure for military establishments; until this had been reduced materially, it was hopeless to attempt to get the finances of India on a satisfactory footing; and, so long as the Princes and Chiefs of India laboured under the injustice and misrule so ably depicted by the lecturer, it was in vain to hope that they would be contented with their lot. Remove these defects in our administration, he said, and the army in India might be reduced.

The next speaker was a gentleman, who rose in the centre of the room, and begged, though he had not been called upon by the Chairman to speak, as members of Parliament had their own platform in the House of Commons, he as a private and humble individual might be allowed to have his say there. He then went on, amid a good deal of amusement and a good many indications of impatience on the part of the audience and the chairman, to say that he had been a member of the body of proprietors to which allusion had been made by Mr. Fowler; and his object was to show how true that gentleman's remarks were, in that, by the effect of representations made to the proprietary body, he had himself secured justice to an Indian Prince. Being called upon to name, he replied that the Prince he alluded to was called Choken Putty, an announcement which elicited roars of laughter. Mr. E. Jenkins (the father of Ginx's baby) being called on, said that, as being himself a native of India, as he had been born in that country (from which I suppose you may claim Ginx's baby as a member of the Indian branch of the Aryan races), he might have a right to be heard, but he would not occupy the time of the meeting when there were so many present so much better qualified to speak on the subject than himself. He thought that a good deal of the attention which had been given in England to Indian affairs was due to missionaries in India, and the Missionary Societies here, through whom public interest had been excited, and most of the remedies that had been as yet applied to the grievances under which the people of India laboured had resulted from them. He thought the case which the lecturer had laid before the meeting was so plainly made out that it had only fairly to be brought before the public to secure the necessary steps being taken for the formation of some tribunal which would do justice between the Government and the Princes of India. Mr. George Thompson gave some amusing experiences of former days, shewing the utter impossibility of any Chief obtaining justice under the East India Company's rule. He had never heard of the famous Choken Putty, and declared that throughout the whole of his career he never knew a single instance in which, out of the numberless cases of wrong and injustice that had been represented to the Company, justice had been done or redress granted. Mr. Torrens, member for Finsbury, made an eloquent address, in which he avowed his determination to do all in his power in the House of Commons, and trusted he would be aided therein by the other members of Parliament, including especially those present, as well as by the press and the public, to procure the establishment of a tribunal which would be empowered to do justice in all such cases, and remove the intolerable reproach under which the British nation rested for their treatment of India. Mr. M'Arthur, member for Lambeth, spoke to the same effect, and pointed out how much good was done by meetings of this description which in some measure represented public opinion. The subject having created great interest, and there being several other gentlemen who wished to speak, it was agreed to adjourn the discussion to another evening. I feel sanguine that some practical result will follow this movement. Mr. Grant Duff may probably pooh-pooh and sneer at it, but men who are resolutely determined to be heard, whether by the voice or by the pen, as those who spoke on this occasion are, and there were a great many others there who were only prevented by want of time from giving their advocacy to the cause, are not to be blown or snuffed out by the sneer of a Secretary of State.

The institution of the proposed tribunal will do much to remedy the grievance complained of. But the one remedy of all that India requires is that alluded to by Mr. Fowler, the representation of India in Parliament. This is a matter which is in the hands of the Indians themselves. If they choose to demand it, and are unanimous in demanding it, England cannot withhold it from them, for, under the constitution of the British Empire, India became entitled to representation in Parliament from the date of the Queen's Proclamation of 1858, which placed the country on exactly the same footing as Ireland. The usual stereotyped reply to that is that representative government is foreign to India, and cannot be introduced without a long political training. I am, however, prepared to maintain that not only is representative government not foreign to India, but that its principle is recognized in most of the ancient Indian customs and system of polity; and that, had India's political history taken another turn, the old Indian Councils, or Punches, would have developed into free institutions similar to those in vogue among us now. All this will appear rank heresy to those who have allowed their opinions on India to be formed in the ordinary official mould. But it will all come out by and bye. The question is mooted, and the more enquiry is directed to it the more the truth of what I have stated will be established. So, while Ireland is nearly getting what she has been agitating for, repeal of the Union, India is beginning, I hope, to agitate for union. If Parliament were sitting we should hear something more about the Indian income-tax. Mr. Fawcett is not likely to let the matter escape him. It is quite clear to all but the official mind that, however severely Lord Mayo and the Home Government may sit upon Sir W. Muir and Mr. Inglis, the report of the last, endorsed by the second, following as it does upon all the statements put forward by the press and unofficial persons, will have weight in the House of Commons. The usual reply made to objectors to this tax is that they (the objectors) cannot suggest anything better. But has any rational attempt ever been made to see whether anything better may not be suggested? Have the natives themselves ever been consulted? I mean consulted in such a manner as to elicit an opinion, not as they are consulted at the Mofussil Municipal Committees, where they are expected to reply to every suggestion, "Jo hukum." The income tax may be suited for some parts of India, but what I complain of is that no rational attempt has ever been made to find out what system of taxation is suited to different parts of the country.

The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council adjourned yesterday till Hilary term, which will begin about the 18th January. I cannot say that I see wherein the Indian business of this Court has been much accelerated by the new appointments. The only way in which the addition of four new Judges (only three have been as yet appointed) could have had the effect of accelerating the work of the Court was by having two Courts sitting simultaneously. The objection to this arrangement is the comparatively small division of the bar that practise at this tribunal. However, if the Court sits regularly during the vacation of each term, it will doubtless so far accelerate the work that about one-third more the number of appeals will be disposed of than was the case under the old system. But it is obvious that even this addition to the working power of the Court will not enable it to wipe off the arrears that have accumulated, much less to keep the list of cases heard and determined even with that of the new appeals that come constantly pouring in. It was stated during the discussion upon the state of business in this Court which preceded the recent alterations that from our Indian territories alone there were no less than twenty-three Courts from which appeals lay direct to the Privy Council. In the most important case that has been argued this session, that of Mrs. Forrester against the Indian Government, in which the right to the large property known as the Begum Samroo estate in the N. W. P. is contested, the Court has not yet given judgment. This is the more remarkable as the case was the first that was heard. A very important case was decided yesterday regarding the claims of Mahomedan and Christian relatives to educate a child. The child was Miss Victoria Skinner. Her father, who was a Christian, was killed at Meerut in 1857. The mother also was at that time a Christian. Ten years afterwards she married a second time, according to Mahomedan rites. The second husband had been a Christian and had already a wife whom he had married according to Christian rites; but, before marrying the mother of Victoria Skinner, he had renounced Christianity and become a Mahomedan. Two years afterwards, the daughter, who had been up to that time educated as a Christian, showed an inclination towards Mahomedanism. Some of her relatives then interfered, and made application to the Judge of Meerut to have her taken away from her mother and brought up as a Christian. When consulted the girl herself declared her wish to be a Mahomedan. The Judge of Meerut, and the High Court affirming his decision, granted the application and made the child over to her Christian relatives. The Privy Council have affirmed the rulings of the Courts in India, and decided that the young lady had not been long enough removed from a Christian school to form fixed opinions adverse to Christianity, and she is made over to the guardianship of her Christian relatives until she is supposed to be better able to decide for herself what religion she will adopt. A question whether this decision will be accepted with much satisfaction either by the Mahomedans in India (who of course will be dissatisfied) or by that large class of persons who affect an indifference to religious belief generally. However, the question is not finally decided, and may come up for discussion again some years hence when a sufficient time has elapsed to satisfy the Court's somewhat indefinite expression of a period "when she shall be better informed."

THE CAMP OF EXERCISE.

BATTLE AT DELHI.

The Special Correspondent of the *Englishman* with the Camp at Delhi sent off the following telegram, on Thursday, at 1-30 P.M.:—

"A battle comenced at Delhi yesterday, and lasted till dark. MacMurdo defended. Tombs and Tenrers attacked. The line of defence extended six miles, the right flank being at Barari on the Jumna, the left at Shahabad (? Sahibabad). The right flank was turned, the defenders falling back about three miles towards the ridge. The left flank holds out, but is seriously threatened. Lord Napier and the umpires are consulting whether the fight is to be renewed, or MacMurdo to be considered beaten. The forces are still on the ground waiting their decision. Great captures were made. The 40th N. I., two squadrons of the 11th Hussars with Colonel Fraser, the band and colours of the 92nd Highlanders in charge of first Goorkhas, along with the Goorkha Regiment itself, were all taken. The attacking force lost six guns and much cavalry. The Viceroy, Lady Mayo, Scindia, Nepaul, and the Princes of Puttiala and Vizianagram, were present on the field. The work has been hard, but the health of the troops is excellent. Weather fine. Viceroy leaves to-night."

THE LOOSHAI EXPEDITION.

We have received the following intelligence by telegraph from Calcutta:—

Jan. 7.—General Brownlow reports that he is encamped near Savoonga. No further communication has been held with the Savoonga emissaries. The Chief fired his village on the approach of the army.

[FROM THE "ENGLISHMAN'S" CORRESPONDENT.]

ON THE TOOI BOOM, January 1.

On the 23rd December, the General and Staff, with the wing, 44th, under Colonel Nuthall, and a detachment, 22nd P. N. I., under Major Stafford, advanced on the villages of Kolel. The day previous from forty to fifty armed men of these villages were met, and through the various Looshai interpreters with the force endeavours were made to come to some terms with term, but without avail. All that could be got out of them was a warning not to advance, or they would fire on the force. They did, moreover, hold out a kind of hope that if the troops did not advance, but remained where they were for two or three days, some of their great men might come in, and make terms with us. This answer, however, seemed not to be satisfactory, so an advance was made on the villages in order, as much as anything, to frighten the Kolel men into making terms, or, at any rate, to have another opportunity of parleying with them. Strict orders were issued that the troops were on no account to fire on the Looshais, unless the enemy took the initiative and began hostilities. The villages and jooms of Kolel are situated on the slopes of a range of hills which lies on the left bank of the River Tipai, about 30 miles south-east of Tipai Mookh. The highest peak of the range is considerably over 4,000 feet above the level of the sea. Most of the slopes of this range, as far as could be seen, were under joom cultivation, and here and there dotted with villages and granaries.

The troops, the evening before they advanced on Kolel, were encamped on the banks of the Tipai, near its junction with its tributary, the Tooi Boom, at the foot of the range on which Kolel stood.

The first part of the advance was up a very steep jungle covered spur, at the top of which the first joom land was situated. Just as the leading files were coming the open ground on the top, the Looshais opened fire, firing five or six shots from behind an ambush, to which the advance party quickly responded. Our men soon were out on the open and extended, but the Looshais bolted into the jungle, followed, however, by a fusilade as they were seen scuttling off. They kept up a kind of desultory fire as the troops pushed on, but never appeared in any force in the open.

Every now and then being fired on in this manner by varying numbers of men, but always from behind ambushes, which the Looshais bolted from as soon as they had delivered their fire, the troops gradually made their way up the hill. The road sometimes lay through thick belts of jungle, at others over the open joom land, which was always steep, being on the side of the hill.

Two small villages were come to soon, which had evidently been deserted in a hurry. For the bulk of the household property, such as cooking-pots, baskets, husked rice, vessels of all kinds, the trophies of the chase, such as boar's heads, deers' horns, &c., were all left in the houses.

These villages, consisting of about 30 houses, were burnt before the force pushed on.

Shortly afterwards the force came upon a large village of about fifty houses, deserted in the same way as the others. This was reserved as a camp. The troops then marched to the highest peak of the range, where they burnt another large village.

At the entrance of each village the Looshais had placed small parties of men in ambush, who fired as the advance-guard approached them, and then, as usual, disappeared.

At night the force occupied the large village they had left unburnt, strong picquets being placed all round it. During the night the Looshais, with the picquets, at whom they were potting on all sides, kept up an almost continuous rattle, banishing sleep from most people's eyes.

During the 24th and 25th parties of the force went out from the village under occupation and burnt another village, and gave no end of rice stored in the granaries on the jooms to the flames. Very serious loss to the Looshais must have been occasioned by this proceeding, as all the granaries were full, the rice-crops having just been gathered. I expect they won't recover their loss in this respect for many a long day.

On the 26th the General evacuated the village of Kolel, as it was some distance out of the straight line into the country of Lalboorah, where we intend going to next. The retreat was made successfully to the present camp without a single casualty.

During the three days spent at Kolel the force suffered eleven casualties—three killed and eight wounded.

What loss the Looshais suffered from our rifles it is difficult to say, for they carry off all their killed and wounded as quickly as possible, so that only one body fell into our hands. However, they left a good many traces of blood around the picquets, and blood-stains were also seen on the road, as the troops advance the first day. Four of their guns and a couple of dacs also were found, which had been dropped apparently by wounded men. On several occasions, too, Looshais, as they were running away, were seen to drop, but were carried off by their friends.

On the 27th and 28th the Looshais kept potting away as usual at the picquets. They also discovered our working parties on the roads, and the coolies carrying commissariat stores from the rear, and fired on them. They even got so far in our rear as Tipai Mookh, where they made an onset upon the artillery elephants, which were out in the jungle near the camp gathering their fodder. It is said that some seventeen elephants were lost at first, and three or four unfortunate mahouts killed and wounded. Up to date, I believe, all the elephants but two or three have been recovered; one of them is badly wounded.

The enemy were harassing our working parties and line of communication so much that the General made another attack upon the villages of Kolel on the 29th. The 42nd N. I., under Colonel Rattray, were employed on this occasion. They were fired at a good deal during the first part of their advance, but only one of their men was slightly wounded, while several of the Looshais were knocked over by their firing.

Before they reached the site of the Kolel village, an envoy of Fotbol, a chief in some way related to the Kolel clan, came forward, and through his mediation hostilities were put an end to. He has, it is said, promised a safe transit for the force through his chieftain's territory, and is negotiating a treaty between the Kolel men and ourselves.

At any rate, at present there is a perfect cessation of hostilities, and I trust that a friendly relations may be established with the people of Kolel without delay, which there is every chance of now. They have suffered great damage to their crops, and have lost many men, so I expect they have been taught a wholesome lesson as regards what further mischief we are capable of doing them, and are willing to profit by their experience. Bringing these men to terms in this way is certainly a great stroke of good fortune, and one that will render the future progress of the column comparatively easy.

Roads are being rapidly pushed on towards Lalbrorah's country, and in the course of a day or two part of the force here will move on a few miles more.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—In describing its unequalled efficacy in general debility, R. Dalton, Esq., District Medical Officer at Bury St. Edmunds, observes: "I have not the slightest confidence in any other kind. The effects of Dr. de Jongh's Oil are sure and most remarkable, especially in that broken-down state of health and strength which usually precedes and favours tubercular deposit. I take it, and like it, unmixed with anything, as being the most agreeable way." Sold only in capsuled Imperial Half-pints, Pints and Quarts, by all Chemists, Druggists and Storekeepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford, and Co., 77, Strand, London.

BOMBAY.

PERSIAN PARSEES AT THE DHURMSHALLA.—There are at present five hundred Persian Parsees at the Chowpatty Dhurumshalla.

SUITS IN THE SMALL CAUSES COURT.—There were in all 201 new suits filed in the Small Causes Court on Wednesday and Thursday last.

MR. WEDDERBURN.—It is stated that Mr. W. Wedderburn, Secretary to Government, Political Department, intends shortly to proceed to England.

BROWNUGGUR.—A correspondent informs us that Mr. Percival, administrator of the Bhownuggur State, who has gone to Rajcote, is expected to return to Bhownuggur in the course of this week.

THE POLITICAL SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT.—We learn that Mr. C. Gonne, of the Bombay Civil Service, Political Secretary to Government, who is now on leave to Europe, is expected to arrive here in February.

DEATH FROM BURNS.—On Friday an inquest was held at Bapoo Hajam Street on the body of Hawabee, girl. The jury found that the girl's death was caused by her having been accidentally burnt by her clothes taking fire.

SUPERINTENDENT OF THE GONDUL STATE.—A Kattywar correspondent informs us that Captain Lloyd, the Superintendent of the Gondul State, who is now on two months' leave, intends to apply for leave to proceed to England.

SAJUNSHOY MERRALLY CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—We are informed that Mr. Pestonjee Nowrojee, G.G.M.C., has been appointed for this dispensary, which is to be opened for Khojas in Shamaji Hassaji, or Khoja Street, from the 1st of February next.

THE HON. MR. WHITE, Advocate General, has been retained on behalf of the defendant, in the case of Gosalannee Knoyalaljee Maharaj vs. Gosalannee Kuyrajee Maharaj. The suit is an administration suit.

GUJERAT PROVINCIAL COLLEGE.—We hear that Mr. Dorabjee Hormusjee Gimi, B.A., has been appointed a teacher of Logic and Political Economy in the Gujerat Provincial College, in room of Mr. Mahadew Vishnoo Kane. Mr. Dorabjee obtained the Manockjee Limjee gold medal last year.

FIRE.—On Friday night a fire broke out in the godown of Thackersey Mooljee, in Chapha gully, at the back of the New Cloth Market. It was soon put out by the exertions of the neighbouring people. The godown was stored with rice, and a few rice bags, of the value of Rs. 50, were destroyed.

THE MEMORIAL OF THE RATEPAYERS' COMMITTEE.—The residents and ratepayers of Bombay have been invited to meet on Thursday afternoon in the Framjee Cowasjee Institute to consider the unsatisfactory reply of His Excellency the Governor in Council to the memorial of the ratepayers' committee.

THE SIGNALLING OF THE MAIL.—MESSRS. Watson & Co., we notice, have put up a flagstaff on the roof of the Esplanade Hotel, from which the arrival of the mail steamer will be signalled, an arrangement which will be of great advantage to many in the Fort who cannot from their places of business see either the Lighthouse or the Observatory flagstaff. For the consideration thus shown, Messrs. Watson & Co. deserve the thanks of the community.

CASTE MEETING.—A meeting of the members of the Bhattia community was held last week at the Mahajunwady, to consider what steps should be taken with regard to the conduct of Thucker Megjee Ramjee, who had married a woman whose first husband is still alive. There were about two thousand Bhattias present. After a long discussion, it was resolved to excommunicate Thucker Megjee and some of his relatives. The business of the meeting, which was commenced at about 7 o'clock in the evening, was terminated on the following morning at 3 o'clock.

BANDORA LIBRARY.—A meeting was held at Bandora at the end of last month with the view of enlarging the usefulness of the Bandora Railway Library, which was established there a few months back, by adding to it a Reading Room. The meeting was numerously attended. Among those present were Drs. A. D'Souza and P. C. D'Souza, and the Magistrate and Foujdar of Bandora. Dr. A. D'Souza was unanimously voted to the chair. Several resolutions were passed, and a committee of management appointed with Dr. A. D'Souza as chairman and Mr. D. J. D'Monte as secretary. The proceedings terminated by the circulation of a donation list, and the sum of Rs. 232 was subscribed on the spot.

THE RANEE OF BARODA, Jumnabaee, arrived here by a special train at 6½ P.M., on the evening of Thursday last, accompanied by about one hundred and twenty-five retinue. She was conveyed by a closed brougham with a pair of horses from the Railway Station to the Sunwar Peit, where she has taken her abode.—*Poona Observer*, Jan. 13.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.—We have to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the Indian Travellers' Guide for January 1872, published by the *Bombay Gazette* Press. The amount of information it furnishes for eight annas is very large and complete. The various Railway Time tables are given, the Steamer routes, the Dawk routes, and the Overland routes. The chief places of interest, especially in the Bombay side, are described, and full particulars given of all sorts of journey and travelling charges throughout the Presidency. Even its numerous advertisements will make it useful to any one intending to travel to Duckland.—*Indian Public Opinion.*

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.—We have been favoured with a copy of the 'Indian Traveller's Guide' for January 1872, and have much pleasure in recommending it to all who have occasion to go from place to place, as a conveniently arranged, portable directory to the lines of railway and various means of transit in India. It contains a map of India, and s published for 8 annas at the *Bombay Gazette* office.—*Bombay Guardian.*

PRESBYTERIAN CONFERENCE AT ALLAHABAD.—About thirty Presbyterian missionaries and a number of elders assembled at Allahabad in November, to consider the question of Organic Union among different denominations of Presbyterians in India. The Rev. Dr. J. M. Mitchell was appointed chairman, and the Rev. J. Williamson, secretary. After extended discussion the Conference came to the conclusion that there were certain practicable difficulties in the way of such an organization at present.—*Ibid.*

RUNNING OF GOODS TRAINS ON SUNDAYS.—Some time ago we were at an interior station on the Lord's day, and were pained to observe that a goods' train came or went almost every hour of the day. And yet there is a notification printed at the foot of the G. I. P. Railway's time-bills to the effect that goods' trains are not to run on Sunday. This notice is simply a dead letter. It stands there to show that the company know the law which they are transgressing, and to constitute them candidates for that higher punishment which awaits the servant who knew his master's will and did it not.—*Ibid.*

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Mongolia, 2,798 tons and 500 h.p., Captain A. E. Barlow, will sail to-day for Aden and Suez with the English mail and the following passengers:—

FOR SOUTHAMPTON.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Beard. Miss Wilkins.
Hon'ble Richard Dawson. Captain Lambert.
Mr. and Mrs Skinner, and three infants. Mrs. Senior. Mr. W. Todd.

FOR BRINDISI.

Mr. and Mrs. William Young, and child. Mr. L. R. Ashburner.

FOR SUEZ.

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Shepherd. Lt. Col. & Mrs Carden & infant.
Miss Mickiejohn. Colonel and Mrs. Gillilan.
Mrs. St. John. Mrs. Longley.

FOR ADEN—Mr. Sorabjee Pestonjee Metha.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE S. S. WILLIAM CORY left Suez for Bombay in ballast on the 11th instant.

THE S.S. VIOLET, 822 tons, Captain John Watt, arrived on Saturday last from Liverpool, via the Suez Canal, with a general cargo.

CAPTAIN POPE, master of the ship Denmark, from Liverpool to Bombay, which vessel put into Rio Janeiro on Sept. 22nd last, leaky, died there Nov. 21st.

THE BARQUE DAVINA, 425 tons, Captain L. Leiske, arrived on the 13th instant from Bushire with a general cargo and sixteen deck passengers, seven grooms, and twenty-seven horses.

THE S.S. SIR J. R. CARNAC, Captain John Edward Gammon, arrived yesterday from the Coast and Goa with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. Eduljee Cowasjee, Mr. Dinshaw Shapoorjee, and one hundred and twenty deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Burmah, J. C. Sharp, commander, left Calcutta on the 9th instant for Bombay, via the Coast ports, with the following passengers:—The Earl of Selkirk, Mrs. E. M. Glass, Mr. H. Beverley, Mr. J. Lewis, and Mr. D. S. Gilkison.

A TELEGRAM from Aden reports that Messrs. Rubattino and Co.'s steam ship Arabia, which sailed from Bombay on the 2nd, passed Aden on the midnight of the 9th, and that the same company's steamer Persia, which is advertised to sail from Bombay on Thursday the 1st February, was to leave Aden on Saturday, at noon, for Bombay. The Persia will probably arrive here on or about the 20th.

THE S. S. INDIA, Captain R. L. Turner, arrived yesterday with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Captain Brown, Mrs. John and child, Mr. Mr. Coutinho, Mrs. Waddell, Mr. Padna, Mr. Karoon, Mr. A. Kadur, and 129 deck passengers.

THE LADY MELVILLE.—We learn that the ship Lady Melville shifted the position she was placed in on Tuesday night, and was floated up by the tide to abreast the East India Railway Jetties. It is fortunate that she did not foul anything in her course. The Deputy Harbour Master, Mr. Behrends, through whose exertions she has been secured, has applied to Bankshall for a steamer to help to keep her where she is, and the Agitator has been placed at his disposal.—*Englishman.*

THE S.S. NEBRASKA, 2,983 tons, Captain James Guard, will sail to-day for Liverpool, via the Suez Canal, with a cargo of 9,877½ bales of cotton, 1,169 bales of wool, 1,250½ cwts. of coir yarn, 493 cwts. of horns, 658½ cwts. of linseed, 2,352 cwts. of rape seed, 2,250 cwts. of galls, 1,927 bags of wet dates, and the following passengers:—Mr. J. B. Ribton, Mrs. Harris, Mr. and Mrs. Dave Carson, and party of four adults, Colonel and Mrs. Drummond, and son, Captain Drummond, Major and Mrs. Standen, four children and two ayahs, Mrs. and Major Greenlands, Mrs. Wells, one girl and infant, Mrs. Dixon and son, Mrs. and Colonel Thomas and two children, Dr. J. C. Annesley, and Miss Young.

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

HIGH WATER.				JANUARY.	LOW WATER.	
Time.		Height.			Time.	Height.
H.	M.	FT.	IN.		H. M.	FT. IN.
2	37 m	6	7	Monday..... 15	8 55 m	4 11
2	57 a	3	9		8 56 a	4 6
3	20 m	6	7	Tuesday..... 16	9 47 m	4 7
3	52 a	2	11		9 48 a	3 3
4	4 m	4	7	Wednesday .. 17	10 39 m	2 2
4	52 a	2	5		10 42 a	2 3
4	55 m	3	8	Thursday 18	11 37 m	3 11
5	5 a	2	3		11 55 a	4 5
5	5 m	2	11	Friday 19	0 37 a	4 1
7	31 a	2	7		1 16 m	1 0
6	53 m	3	4	Saturday.. ... 20	1 42 a	0 10
8	44 a	3	3		2 34 m	0 10
8	3 m	1	10	Sunday 21	2 40 a	4 7
9	46 a	3	10		3 39 m	1 2

Moon—First Quarter, 17th, 4h. 25m. P.M.

HIGH COURT.—15TH JANUARY.

(Before the Hon'ble the CHIEF JUSTICE.)

ECCLESIASTICAL, EQUITY, AND OTHER MOTIONS.

(Before the Hon. Sir CHARLES SARGENT.)

LONG CAUSES.

329-71—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Abba Ahmed v. Ab ba Oosman and another—C. Tyabjee.

173-71—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Hajee Esmael Hajee Hubib v. Mahomed Jaitha—Manisty and Fletcher.

305-71—J. Gopall—Luxmeebai, widow, v. Kheshewram Bapoojee and another—Manisty and Fletcher.

317-71—C. Tyabjee—Khimjee Doolubdass and another v. Manockjee Rustomjee D. and another—In person.

1008-68—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—The Advocate General at the relation of Mary Prescott v. The Rev. F. J. Spring—Hearn, Cleveland and Pelle.

646-70—Dallas and Lynch—Maria Beatrice Fernandes v. Ignacio Francisco de Souza and others—J. Gopall.

307-71—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Pascoal Fernandes v. Merwanjee Framjee Pandey—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.

313-71—Manisty and Fletcher—Rahimbh y Hubbibhoy v. Furullabhoy Cassumbhoy.—C. Tyabjee.

345 71—Hearn, Cleveland and Pelle—Vurjeevundass Madhowdass v. The Justices of the Peace—Leathes & Crawford.

347-71—Manisty and Fletcher—Moroba Tuckerjee v. Allarakia Somar Khoja.—No appearance.

355-71—Shapurjee and Dinsurdass—Dwarkadass Lullobhoy and another v. Fe'er Wright Hewett—Thacker and Chalk.

359-71—Shamrao—Nuseerwanjee Convercee v. Henry Gamble and others—No appearance.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

LONG CAUSES.

211-70—Rimington, Hore and Langley—E. M. Setna and Co. v. Eduljee Nowrojee Moggaett—Kehr, Prescot and Winter—Part heard.

132-71—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Byramjee Eduljee v. Nanabhoy Jewanjee Guzdar—G. J. Mody.

182-71—Manisty and Fletcher—The Asiatic Banking Corporation v. Lalbhoy Purbhoodas—C. Tyabjee.

ADDRESS OF CONDOLENCE TO CAPTAIN HENRY MORLAND.

IN response to a summons issued by Rt. Wor. Bro. Mackintosh Balfour, Deputy Provincial Grand Master, a general meeting of Freemasons belonging to the Scottish Constitution was held on Saturday afternoon at the Scottish Masonic Hall, Gowalla Tank Road, for the purpose of adopting a resolution expressive of the deep and heartfelt sympathy of the Scottish Masonic fraternity for Rt. Wor. Bro. Captain Henry Morland, Provincial Grand Master, for the recent sad bereavement he sustained in the death of his wife. Rt. Wor. Bro. Balfour took the chair at 4 o'clock, and was supported by Rt. Wor. Bro. K. R. Cama, Substitute Provincial Grand Master; Rt. Wor. Bro. the Hon. Justice Gibbs, District Grand Master; Rt. Wor. Bro. Percy Leith, Deputy District Grand Master; Wor. Bro. Gliddon, Provincial Grand Secretary, and others. The District and Deputy District Grand Masters, it may be mentioned, attended the meeting in their capacity of honorary members of the Provincial Grand Lodge. In a speech remarkable not only for its pathos and eloquence, but for the deeply solemn lessons it conveyed, in consonance with the first grand precepts of Freemasonry, Rt. Wor. Bro. Balfour explained the purpose of the meeting, deploring in fitting terms the occasion which had rendered it necessary. He then proposed a resolution which Rt. Wor. Bro. Gibbs seconded after a few appropriate remarks, and which was unanimously carried. Another resolution was also adopted, requesting Rt. Wor. Bro. Balfour to write a letter of condolence to Rt. Wor. Bro. Captain Henry Morland, in terms of the former resolution. The meeting separated after passing a vote of thanks to the Depute Provincial Grand Master for presiding on the occasion.

INDIAN ITEMS.

THE Marquis of Blandford was staying at Peshawur on the 4th of January.

THE Government of Bengal are about to erect a General Hospital in the town of Cuttack.

Two new sub-districts, Phenchgunge and Habigunge, have been formed in the district of Sylhet.

THE brig Guide, in tow of the Undaunted, proceeded on Friday with stores, &c., for the Looshai Expedition.

KURRACHEE SMALL CAUSES COURT.—Major R. R Wallace assumed charge of the office of Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Kurrachee on the 20th ultimo.

CINCHONA AT DARJEELING.—The Darjeeling Cinchona Association has, says the *Darjeeling News*, according to its statement for 31st December 1871, 13,20,858 plants in permanent plantation, 3,03,000 in nurseries, and 6,802 as stock plants, or in propagating frame—making a grand total of 16,30,667 plants.

CAPTAIN MATHEWS, a magistrate of Nanee Tal, has committed one Frederick Collier, an *employé* of the Post Office, for trial before the High Court, on a charge of stealing a gun which had been delivered to the Government Bullock Train by the owner, Captain Downing. There is another charge against the same prisoner for escaping from lawful custody.

IMPUDENT MONKEYS.—The monkeys at Shajeehanpore have, according to a native contemporary, reached such a pitch of impudence that one of them has assaulted and dreadfully wounded a Mahomedan. The native paper goes on to say, that unless steps are soon taken for their destruction, they will increase to an alarming extent, when it will be extremely difficult to get rid of them.

PANIC AT LUCKNOW.—The *Kirnmah* states that the alarm was so great at Lucknow during the time the cholera was raging there, that many of the natives quitted the city; others "lost all peace of mind, and their complexions turned pale with fright." In one case a native gentleman on seeing from his balcony a bier pass by was seized with fever. According to this paper the deaths from cholera from the 11th to 17th November amounted to 81.

RANGOON CUSTOMS ESTABLISHMENT.—The Government of India have sanctioned a revision of the Customs Establishment at Rangoon, involving an additional cost of Rs. 1,585 per mensem, on the ground that the Imports and Exports of British Burmah have greatly increased, and the number of Preventive Officers in the department is too small to cope with the work.—*Indian Daily News.*

AMEER KHAN'S ESTATE.—We learn that a judgment-creditor of Ameer Khan seized a large portion of the property before his final conviction, and on Tuesday applied to have the same sold. The application was opposed by the Government, and Mr. Justice Phear, deciding that the forfeiture of Ameer Khan's property to the Government was an absolute forfeiture *ab initio*, the application must be dismissed. The Advocate General applied for and obtained an order for costs against the applicant.—*Ibid.*

GOVERNMENT PRINTING ESTABLISHMENTS.—We have been informed that the committee appointed, under a rule to be ordered, this Indian feudal chief seems to be a Financial Resolution of the Supreme Government, to revise the printing establishments in India, have commenced their work in right good earnest, and have lately inspected some of the Government Printing Offices in Calcutta. The above-mentioned committee consists of the Hon'ble F. S. Chapman, and Messrs. C. Bernard and Wyman—*Daily Examiner.*

THE LATE EXPLOSION AT AGRA.—The total sum collected for the relations of the sufferers by the explosion at the Agra Magazine appears from the report of the proceedings of the committee, published in the *Delhi Gazette*, to have amounted to Rs. 1,701-7. Out of this a donation of Rs. 10 has been given to the representatives of the 34 natives who were killed, and the balance, with any further sums received, is to be divided in three parts between the widows of Ware and Upton and the orphans of Ware.

THE BISHOP OF CALCUTTA'S TOUR.—The Lord Bishop of Calcutta proposes to proceed on a visitation tour, and will leave Calcutta on Saturday, the 20th instant, and visit the following stations on the dates specified:—Kishnuggur 20th January, Rampoor Haut 25th January, Taljhari 26th January, Bhaugulpore 3rd February, Patna 6th February, Gya 7th February, Hazareebaugh 10th February, Ranchee 14th February, Chochassa 23rd February, Midnapore 1st March, Balasore 6th March, Cuttack 9th March, Pooree 14th March. He will return to Calcutta on the 20th March.

CHEATING AT LAW CLASS EXAMINATIONS.—The *Pioneer* says—We find that we were misinformed as to the Law Class in these Provinces. It is indeed too true that some cheatings occurred at the examination in May 1871. But in the subsequent examination, by which the candidates were finally tested, there was no room whatever for suspicion, inasmuch as the questions were prepared immediately before the examination and dictated to the students in the examination room. This is the course we lately recommended, but it appears that we had been anticipated by the Educational authorities.

CALCUTTA MASTER ATTENDANT.—It has, we learn, been decided to fix the salary of the Master Attendant at Rs. 1,500 per mensem. Lord Mayo, just before leaving Simla, was about to confirm the present officiating incumbent, but when informed that he was drawing Rs. 2,000, deferred the question till his return to the capital. It has been rumoured for some time that Captain Howe will retire in March, and in that case, in all probability, Captain S. G. Boon, of the Dockyard, who draws Rs. 1,000 per mensem, will be Master Attendant on Rs. 1,500. Captain Boon has already officiated as Master Attendant during Captain Howe's leave in England, and is the next senior officer.—*Englishman.*

HOW DO THEY STICK ON?—One of the peculiarities of the Madras natives is that they must ride. It does not signify what the vehicle is, but ride they must. It is no unusual thing to see a couple of men seated on a cart drawn by one cooly, or perhaps by a couple of women, the men looking as contented as if they were being drawn by a couple of the best Arab horses. But the most curious conveyance is that drawn by a very small bullock and which has a seat about the size of a good sized book. On this seat it is a very common thing to see two men sitting, and we have even seen three. How they manage to stick on is a mystery that the best acrobat would hardly be able to explain. But they do stick on, and we suppose it is an art that Europeans have never got hold of.—*Madras Times.*

INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC IN CATHEDRALS.—All who were in St. John's Church on either of the two recent occasions on which the organ was accompanied by the brass band of the Volunteer Rifle Corps will bear witness to the impressive effect produced by the mingling of the sounds of the reed and brass instruments. On each of these particular occasions, the sound of the band drowned the sound of the organ, but this was, of course, due to want of practice and experience, and the general effect of the mixed sound was very fine. We see

great amount of drinking of alcoholic liquors among the working classes of this country is one of the greatest evils of the day—destroying more than anything else the health, happiness, and welfare of those classes, and neutralizing to a large extent the great industrial prosperity which Providence has placed within the reach of this nation, the undersigned would gladly support any wise legislation which would tend to restrict within proper limits the use of alcoholic beverages, and gradually introduce habits of temperance.

The following are the signatures appended :—

George Burrows, M.D., F.R.S., President of the Royal College of Physicians; Physician Extraordinary to the Queen. George Busk, F.R.S., President of the Royal College of Surgeons. G. E. Paget, M.D., D.C.L., Oxon., President of the General Council of Medical Education. Thos. Watson, Bart., M.D., F.R.S., Physician in Ordinary to the Queen. Henry Holland, Bart., M.D., F.R.S., Physician in Ordinary to the Queen. Cæsar H. Hawkins, F.R.S., Sergeant-Surgeon to the Queen. William Fergusson, Bart., F.R.S.,Sergeant Surgeon to the Queen. Jas. Paget, F.R.S., Sergeant-Surgeon Extraordinary to the Queen. Richard Quain, F.R.S., Surgeon Extraordinary to the Queen. John Hilton, F.R.S., Surgeon Extraordinary to the Queen. W. White Cooper, F.R.C.S., Surgeon Oculist in Ordinary to the Queen. E. H. Sieveking, M.D., Physician in Ordinary to the Prince of Wales. George D. Pollock, Surgeon in Ordinary to the Prince of Wales. Thomas King Chambers, M. D., Honorary Physician to the Prince of Wales. Henry W. Acland, M. D., F. R. S., Regius Professor of Medicine, Oxford ; Honorary Physician to the Prince of Wales. Arthur Farre, M. D., F. R. S., Physician, Accoucheur to H.R.H. the Princess of Wales. George T. Gream, M D., Physician-Accoucheur to H R H the Princess of Wales. Francis Hawkins, M D, Physician to the Queen's Household. T Spencer Wells, F R C S, Surgeon to H M's Household. T G Logan, M D, K C B, Director-General of the Army Medical Department ; Honorary Physician to the Queen. Thos. Longmore, C. B., Deputy Inspector-General, Army Medical Staff ; Professor of Military Surgery, Army Medical School ; Honorary Surgeon to the Queen, J. Ranald Martin, Knt., G.B., F.R.S., Inspector-General of Hospitals ; Physician to the Secretary of State for India in Council. H. H. Massy, M.D., C.B., Deputy Inspector-General ; Head of Sanitary Branch, Army Medical Department. Thos. Crawford, M.D., Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals ; Head of the Medical Branch, Army Medical Department. T. Graham Balfour, M.D., F.R.S., Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals ; Head of the Statistical Branch, Army Medical Department. W. C. Maclean, C.B., M.D., Deputy Inspector-General ; Professor of Military Medicine, Army Medical School, Netley. E. A. Parkes, M.D., F.R.S., Professor of Hygiene, Army Medical School, Netley. Wm. Aitken, M.D., Professor of Pathology, Army Medical School. Wm. Johnstone Fyffe, M.D., Surgeon-Major ; Assistant Professor of Medicine, Army Medical School. And 237 other physicians and surgeons attached to metropolitan and provincial hospitals.

THE POLITICAL INFLUENCE OF HUMOUR IN AMERICA.

(*Spectator*, Jan. 16.)

AMERICANS have at least one genial quality. They do appreciate humour. Of all the differences between society there and society here, we do not know one more striking than the political power which, across the Atlantic, humour appears to exercise over the masses of the people. We have nothing of the kind left in England. A stroke of pictorial humour is, indeed, occasionally appreciated, and individual statesmen have sometimes benefited or suffered from caricature, but the English require to see fun in order to be impressed by it. The judgment of Englishmen on O'Connell was distinctly affected by "H. B.'s" drawing of him as the "Big Beggarman ;" Sir J. Graham never quite got over the "Little Dirty Boy ;" and Lord John Russell's influence waned from the day *Punch* sketched him as the small lad who chalked up "No Popery !" and then ran away in a fright. The ideal of him in the British mind as the man of undaunted pluck, who would cut for the stone or take command of the Channel Fleet, suffered from the drawing. But since the days of the Anti-Jacobin and Canning's "Needy Knifegrinder" we can hardly recall a song, or a story, or a *bon mot* which has exercised an important influence on politics. The art of political squibbing seems itself to have disappeared, for we do not allow that the "Battle of Dorking" comes within that designation. It is different, however, in America, where humour has very often of late years had high political or social effect, has brought certain truths home to the popular mind as nothing else could. By far the most formidable enemy encountered by President Jackson in his war on the National Banks was the man whom it is said he refused on his death-bed to forgive, Seba Smith, who published as "Major Jack Downing" a series of letters full of true Yankee humour—Yankee as distinguished from Western—humour spiced and flavoured with keen intellectual insight. The "Bigelow Papers," with their humorous scorn of slavery and of wars for its extension, were a most important contribution to the Abolitionist cause, as was the song about John Brown's soul, to which the North marched to the conquest of the South. There is no humour in the meaning of that song, but there is in its form, and in the tune which accompanies it, and it kept the link between abolition and victory incessantly before the minds both of soldiery and people. Lincoln's humorous sayings, more particularly his remark about "swapping horses while crossing streams," and his rebuke to the perfervid abolitionists who were pressing him to go too far ahead of the national sentiment, "I don't know, gentlemen, that I ever received a deputation straight from God Almighty before," had all the influence of great speeches, as had before his time the really wonderful burst of glowing fun in which Senator Hale, sitting in his place because he was too fat to stand, repudiated the annexation of Cuba. That was a speech, no doubt, but it was the humour in it, and not the eloquence, which destroyed the formidable order of the Lone Star. Bret Harte's "Heathen Chinee" has distinctly modified the popular appreciation of the Chinaman, and helped to beat down the previously threatening dislike felt to them in Massachusetts,—where they are competing with the powerful "Order of St. Crispin," the great political Union of Shoemakers, which returns one-third of the Democratic Representatives. The New York papers declare that much of the recent victory of decent citizens over the Tammany Ring is due to some pictorial jokes issued, by an artist named Nast, in *Harper's Weekly*, a publication not very commendable to English ideas, but of vast circulation and clean of pecuniary corruption. We have not seen these drawings, but the consensus of New York opinion about them is complete. And we believe that the new book which has just appeared, "St. Abe and His Seven Wives," will paralyze Mormon resistance to the policy of the Washington Government far more than any amount of speeches in Congress or messages from President Grant, by bringing home to the minds of the million a ridiculous-diabolic side of the peculiar institution, its opposition to all the higher, yet more common instincts of the heart. The canto called "The Last Epistle of St. Abe to the Polygamists," with its humorous narrative of the way in which the latter, sealed to seven wives, fell in love with one, and thenceforward could not abide the jealousy felt by the other six, will do more to weaken the last defence of Mormonism—that after all, the wives like it—than all the reason and narratives about the discontent in Utah. Thousands of whom narrative and argument would make little or no impression, will feel how it must be when many wives with burning hearts watch the husband's love growing for one, when the favourite is sick unto death, and how "they set their lips and sneered at me, and watched the situation," and will understand that the first price paid for polygamy is the suppression of love, and the second, the slavery of women. The letter in which the first point is proved is too long for quotation, and would be spoilt by extracts ; but the second could hardly be better proved than in these humorous lines :—

"Ah, right you sir ! A creed it is demandin' iron mettle !
A will that quells, and holds down, the hellion in the bottle !
With wary eye, with manner deep, a spirit overbrimmin',
Like to a shepherd 'mong his sheep, the Saint is 'mong his women ;
And unto him they do uplift their eyes in awe and wonder ;
His voice is a blessed gift, his anger is blue thunder.
No wife sees the holy joys her husband shares in secret parties ;
Each misses shineth in her place, and blithe and meek her hearts is !
They sow, they spin, they darn, they hem, their blessed babes they handle,
The Devil never comes to *them*, lit by that holy candle !
When in their midst serenely walks their Master and their Mentor,
They're husb'd, as when the Prophet stalks down holy church's centre !
They touch his robe, they do not move, those blessed wives and mothers,
And, when on one he shineth love, no envy fills the others ;
They know his perfect saintliness, and honour his affection—
And, if they did obj-ct, I guess he'd settle that objection."

It is, we suppose, in this, the power of bringing a subject home to the millions that the efficacy of humour in America lies. Those masses do not read the long speeches, and are not very attentive to well-reasoned argument, getting weary of its length ; but they all enjoy and remember a rhymed joke, a rough epigram, a short story, which tickles their somewhat peculiar fancy, and reveals clearly to themselves their half-thought-out convictions. That we can understand, but what still perplexes us is the universality of this faculty of appreciation. Humour could hardly be subtler than it is in the "Heathen Chinee," yet the "point" was taken at once throughout the States by labourers as fully as by graduates, and with exactly the same effect. The wild men of the west enjoy Artemus Ward's lectures far more than the English did—the epithet of "much-married" which he affixed to Brigham Young did him as much harm as the Seventh Commandment—and the descriptions of Saint Abe and his Seven Wives will be relished by roughs in California as much as by the self-indulgent philosophers of Boston. What is there in this grave and rather sad people which makes their appreciation of this form of intellectual effort so swift and so keen ? Is it that to their habitual reserve or gloom humour brings more pleasure than it brings to other men, giving in addition to enjoyment a sense of mental relief, or is it that Americans are essentially humorous, though only a few can express the humour latent in them ? We suspect the former is the case, for the only people as said and reserved as the Americans, the Bengalees, have precisely the same faculty of appreciating rhymed jests, though they throw a little more bitter than the Americans do. The latter, however, have begun of late to use satire as a weapon. Pope would have been proud, we fancy, of these terrible lines, uttered by a driver whose *fiancée* has just been beguiled away by a Mormon saint :—

"And every night he didn't miss
To give a loving kiss to Cis ;
And tho' his fust was on her br-w,
He ended with her mouth, somehow.
O, but he was a knowing one,
The Apostle Hiram Higginson !
Grey as a badger's was his heer,
His age was over sixty year
(Her grandfather was little older),
So short, his head just touch'd her shoulder ;
His face all grease, his voice all puff,
His eyes two currants stuck in duff ;—
Call that a man !—then look at me !
Thretty year old and six foot three,
Afear'd o' nothing morn nor ni-ht,
The man don't walk I wouldn't fight !
Women is women ! That's their style—
Talk reason to them and they'll bile ;
But baste 'em soft as any pigeon,
With lies and rubbish and religion ;
Don't talk of flesh and blood and feeling,
But Holy Ghost and blessed healing ;
Don't name things in too plain a way,
Look a heap warmer than you say,
Make 'em believe they're serving true
The Holy Spirit and not you,
Prove all the world but you's damnation,
And call your kisses just salvation ;
Do this, and dress 'em on the sly,
You're safe to win 'em. Just you try !"

Or is the explanation, after all, the much simpler one that the Anglo-Saxon people only care here loves rhymed humour, as it loves rhymed sentiment, but that this love is only developed when the race has received a little education ? The Lowland Scotch are in some respects very like the Americans. With them also education is universal, and wanting in humour as some of them are, there is not a *nuance* in Burns' humour which they are unable to appreciate. If this suggestion is true—and we make it with fear and trembling—England will get something more from education than she expects, an antidote against misery more efficacious than anything except the religious sense. The appreciation on the tragic does not increase with cultivation, rather perhaps diminishes, but culture develops the perception of every kind of humour.

PICKINGS FROM PUNCH'S ALMANACK FOR 1872.

ANCHORITES.—Sailors.

PERFECT QUIET.—The still room.

THE HUSTING SEASON.—Leap year.

A MEASURE OF CAPACITY.—The skull.

A LADY IN WAITING.—A spinster aged thirty-five.

MODERN PAGANISM.—" Sacrificing to the Graces."

ROGUERIAL LANGUAGE OF FLOWERS.—Onion is strength.

THE PEACE OF WESTPHALIA.—Sending your enemy a ham.

THE SMOKER'S FAVOURITE AIR.—" *Il Cig'retto*" (Donizetti).

NEW POEM BY A FASHIONABLE LADY.—" The loves of bonnets ?"

July.—3rd. " Dog days begin." *Happy Thought.*—Muzzles.

MISPRINTED MORAL.—Simplicity is a grace to be cultivated only by the simple.

MISPRINTED MORAL.—Despise all littleness, including little acts of kindness.

MISPRINTED MORAL.—Make new friends, that you may safely affront old ones.

MISPRINTED MORAL.—Resent small injuries, and you will feel great ones the less.

MISPRINTED MORAL.—Be excessively severe upon vices, if any, which you have left off.

MISPRINTED MORAL.—Modesty upsets a hundred men for one man upset by impudence.

MISPRINTED MORAL.—Beware of believing good of others : doubly so of repeating it.

A BETTING BIRD.—The cuckoo hedges before the Derby, and lays the hedge-sparrow one to five.

MISPRINTED MORAL.—Mend the world rather than selfishly think more of mending thyself.

MISPRINTED MORAL.—To think before you speak is to show cowardly fear of censure.

MISPRINTED MORAL.—He that can keep his carriage is better than he that can keep his temper.

ON A "BOOTY" AT A HOTEL.—He does not shine himself, but he is the cause of brilliancy in others.

SENTIMENT FOR NOVEMBER.—May the Corporation of London ever cherish the "love of the turtle !"

MISPRINTED MORAL.—Gratitude is the weakness of those who feel themselves undeserving of favours.

PROGRESS.—Every drapery establishment now keeps a dictionary—in other words a shop " Walker."

FUN BY A FOOL.—Buffoon (to Porter ringing Railway Bell)—Don't ye ! I say, you'll frighten the engine.

MISPRINTED MORAL.—Confer benefits ungraciously, and they will the longer abide in the memory of the receiver.

MISPRINTED MORAL.—Riches are the reward of the industrious ; therefore, in praising the rich you pay homage to virtue.

DR. WATTS QUOTED TO A MASCULINE FEMALE ENERGETIC ABOUT THE RIGHTS OF WOMEN.—" How I wonder what you are !"

NATURAL HISTORY.—Ornithologists have noticed that there are no birds so bold and brave as partridges and pheasants, for they invariably " die game."

CLASSICAL INCONSISTENCY.—Anacreon, the poet of wine, who probably never drank a cup of Bohea in the whole course of his life, is called " The Teian Bard !"

PLANETARY INFLUENCE.—Mars appears in conjunction with Orion's belt, in which spectral analysis immediately detects pipe-clay.

MISPRINTED MORAL.—Let your charity cover offences as your carpet on a wet night covers the mud on your doorstep ; that *your* friends may not appear discreditably.

MISPRINTED MORAL.—Delight a father by praise of his daughter's beauty ; a mother by praise of her son's brains ; the reverse practice is unsafe if the father is an author, and the mother has been a beauty.

MISPRINTED MORAL.—Praising people to their faces is like paying tradesmen ready money : they pay'ent to dislike it, and they really like you.

MISPRINTED MORAL.—It is friendship's sacred duty to give bad wine to friends who love drink, as you may help to cure them of the vice.

MISPRINTED MORAL.—Never express much gratitude for a favour ; its motive may have not been a good one, and you may be rewarding hypocrisy.

A CAREFUL country gentleman refused to let his gardner plant three green-gage trees, because he had an objection to any *more-pages* on the estate.

MISPRINTED MORAL.—Never see point in a poor man's fun : you encourage him in forgetting that he ought to be unhappy until he has ceased to be poor.

MISPRINTED MORAL.—Laugh heartily at your friend's dull joke. You please him, and encourage him to try it again, when you will be sv:nged on him.

BETTER TIMES.—When woman comes into her rights, "The Ladies" will disappear from the list of toasts at public dinners, and be replaced by "The Gentlemen," a lady responding.

WONDERFUL WANT OF INSTINCT.—October 1. Pheasant shooting commences, and cock pheasants begin to crow. They very soon find out their mistake. Mr. O'Brallaghan says that cock pheasants are geese.

QUESTION FOR ZADKIEL.—Suppose the planets are inhabited. What sort of influence, good or bad, does this planet exert on people in the others !

MISPRINTED MORAL.—"counsel others to be wise, and they will fancy you are so, if they are fools, which most people are.

TO REMOVE DOUBTS.—Mrs. Malaprop does not approve of this new fangled stuff, diabolic acid, but she is highly delighted to see there is an anti-sceptic.

REEFING THE LEE-SCUPPERS.—First get upon a reef, and then put your lee-scuppers on it. The manœuvre is so simple, that no more need be said of it.

SPLICING THE MAIN-BRACE.—When your main-brace comes in pieces, get a sailor to unbrace and splice it. If he your cautious to wear a pair of braces, you first must ascertain which of them is your main one.

WHISTLING FOR A WIND.—When you whistle for a wind, you should choose an air appropriate, such as "Blow, *gentle gales*," or "*Soft winds* upon the sea."

THE BIRTHDAY OF HARVEY will, if not this year, perhaps some other, be the occasion whereon will be unveiled a testimoni to the illustrious Harvey, the discoverer of the circulation of the blood. Largest circulation in the world.

ETYMOLOGICAL.—The science which treats of teeth is known as Odontology. "O ! don't, O !" is heard so often in a Dentist's room to admit of any doubt as to the correct derivation of this jaw-breaking word.

CARBONACEOUS.—All the world knows that two of our greatest legal luminaries are Coke and Blackstone. To assist the memory, young students might be encouraged to call them coke and coal.

SOMETHING FOR THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.—Of all men of science Geologists display the greatest energy and perseverance, for they leave no stone unturned to accomplish their object.

IMPENDING CHANGE.—When the Teetotallers get the upper hand, they intend to reform the Zodiac. Wipers is objectionable signs—the ram, the bull, the lion, &c.—they consider that it has far too much of a public-house aspect. Aquarius will, of course, be retained on the establishment.

MISPRINTED MORAL.—A good memory is a good thing. A good forgetfulness sometimes a better. A poor poet received a bank-note the day after he had declared at dinner that he could not remember the source of a line a rich guest was unable to trace. At the line was the wise poet's own.

BOXING THE COMPASS.—Assume a fighting attitude, and hit the compass a " smart stinger on the dial-plate," as the sporting papers call it. But before you do so, you had best take care to save your boxing-gloves on, or you may hurt your fingers.

SPORTING LUNCHEONS.—A boy and his uncle go out at Christmas to shoot. *Boy.*—"I suppose, uncle, I may pop at anything I see." *Uncle.*—"Yes, my boy, fire at nearly anything. As the ghost in *Hamlet* says, 'murder most fowl.'"

THE RULING PASSION.—Mr. Snobley Choddson—"See my distinguished foreign friend, my lord ! He's as proud of all those crosses and medals as—as—as——"

Lord Algernon Fitzrad (aside).—" As you are of getting me to come and dine with you, Mr. Choddson."

UNLUCKY NEW YEAR'S GIFT.—A nephew, to ingratiate himself with a rich but penurious old uncle, whose health was failing from loss of teeth, presented him, by way of New Year's Gift, with an artificial set. Poor fellow ! The old gentleman got well and outlived him.

MISPRINTED MORAL.—The very height of delicacy and hospitality is never to ask to dinner any one who cannot well afford to ask you again ; you neither leave him under obligation, nor incite him to extravagance. Poor folks cannot see this, yet it is not for want of seeing that rich folks understand it.

INTERNATIONAL.

Even in words the English wife's affection shows superior to the French wife's. The latter says, " my friend," that is, he loves her. But the former says, " my dear," that is, she loves him. Bless the English wives—and the French ones.

A GOOD TURN.

"The poets are the true physicians," said a sentimental but obese friend of ours After you have eaten too much, go into the laundry, and turn the mangle for an hour. Byron knew the virtue of this. He mentions " a glutted tiger mangling in his lair."

MUSIC AT HOME.

Mrs. Lyons Chacer—" How sweet of you to get up so suddenly, dear Mr. Rumbeltumski ! Is anything wrong with the piano ?"

Herr Rumbeltumski (with pardonable severity)—" No, madam, but I vos afraid dat I interrupted de Concersation."

Mrs. Lyons Chacer—" O dear no ! Not at all ! ! Pray go on ! !"

MUSIC AT HOME.

Lady Godiva Newdhurst sings a little song about "wings ! wings !" in which she expresses her passionate longing for those aids to locomotion. Mrs Honoria Grundy (standing just behind) thinks Lady Godiva's modest wish should be granted forthwith, if only for the sake of her shoe'ders.

QUEER QUERIES.

Can a bill of exchange made payable at sight, be drawn upon a blind man ?

When an actor is said to " carry the house with him," is it meant that he travels with a portable theatre ?

Why cannot a man purpose " the toast of the evening" without regretting that it had not been placed in abler hands ?

NAUTICAL MANŒUVRES.

(Described by a Landlubber.)

SAILING IN THE WIND'S EYE.—In order to accomplish this difficult manœuvre, you must first of all discover where the wind's eye is, and then, if it be practicable, you may proceed to sail in it. It is presumed for this purpose that the wind's eye is a " liquid" one.

IMAGINARY CONVERSATION.

Smith—I say, Brown, old boy, why is your pretty sister like that ormolu time-piece ?

Brown—Don't you be impudent.

Smith—Not a bit. I'm complimentary. You see it is because she is an objet de looks.

[Pokes poor Brown in the waistcoat, and exit, grinning.

THE RULING PASSION.

Cook (condescendingly)—" Please, 'M, if you sin't suited, I've changed my mind, and would rather stop !"

Mistress—" O, I thought you said you objected to the neighbourhood, cook !"

Cook—" Yes, 'M, so I did ; but the milkman, he tell me this morning as 'ow once Kerridge people 'ad used to live in this very street."

HEIGHT OF FUSBANDLY IMPUDENCE.

When Mary sulks (and 'tis her way,)
I own our hearth is rather dull :
She scarce repli-s to what I say,
And all the talk-ways sink in lull.
But when she smiles, I quite approve
Excursion, opera-box, new gown :
She knows it, and thoughtful love,
To save my purse, puts on her frown.

A HUNTING TRAGEDY.

When Ellen with her father dwelt,
She'd everything a girl could need,
And could across the county pelt
On her high-bred and gentle steed.
But she exchanged the marri-ge vow
With Smithkins, handsome, idle Jim,
And all poor Ellen's hunting, now,
Is hunting money up for him.

THE RULING PASSION.

Sir Talbot Howard Vere de Vere—" Ah ! Good morning, Mrs. Jones ! Dreadful accident just occurred. Poor young lady riding along the King's Road—horse took fright—reared, and fell back upon her—dreadfully injured, I'm sorry to say !"

Mrs. Woodie Swelington Jones—" Quite too shocking, dear Sir Talbot ! Was she—er—a person of position ?"

Sir Talbot Howard Vere de Vere—" Position, by George ! ! Do-ced uncomfortable position, too, I should say !"

MUSIC WITHOUT CHARMS.

Poor little Brown ! That his pleasant holiday in the Bavarian Highlands this autumn should have ended so unhappily ! He joined Dr. Mavis there, and his charming daughters, the youngest of whom he had long loved, and fancied she was not indifferent to his hopes. He was the light tenor of their musical parties. They were delighted with these nery and the people, and she was enchanted by the with melodies of the mountaineers. Thinking to please her, he resolved to study some of these, and retired to a lonely gorge, to practise the yodelling. Unluckily, *they* were strolling in the same direct on—the charm was broken ! She refused him ! !

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